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By-McCarus, Ernest; Rammuny, Raji
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This course is designed to teach the non-Arabic speaker to read printed Arabic, to write Arabic with "a pleasing hand," to distinguish accurately the phonological contrasts of modern literary Arabic, and to pronounce it in a manner easily comprehensible to Arabs. Dialogs and proverbs are included for reading practice; grammatical structures are not dealt with. The course may serve as an introduction to, or be used concurrently with, a basic course. Typical lessons present a set of letters related in form, plus certain auxiliary signs. For each letter or sign there are three sections: (1) its pronunciation value, with explanations and drills if it differs from or is lacking in English; (2) the various shapes of this letter in its printed form and drills in reading it; and (3) the written forms of the letter, also with practice drills. At the end of each unit there are review drills for the unit as a whole. The material is presented usually one small feature at a time, and the student proceeds at his own rate. Pronunciation features are recorded on tape as well as described phonetically. Answers to oral drills are on tape; written answers are given in the left margin of the following page. For information on the tapes, write to the authors at the Center for Research on Language and Language Behavior, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich. 48108. (AMM)

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A PROGRAMMED COURSE IN MODERN LITERARY ARABIC
PHONOLOGY AND SCRIPT

Ernest McCarus and Raji Rammuny

Introduction

This course is designed to teach the non-Arab to read Arabic script with acceptable pronunciation. Specifically, its goals are the ability to read printed Arabic, to write Arabic with a pleasing hand, to distinguish accurately the phonological contrasts of modern literary Arabic, and to pronounce it in a manner easily comprehensible to Arabs. Although some dialogs and proverbs are included for reading practice, grammatical structures are not dealt with. This course may well serve, however, as an introduction to or be used concurrently with a basic course.

The language of this course is contemporary Literary Arabic, the literary language that differs from all spoken dialects of Arabic and yet is the only form of Arabic that is written throughout the Arabic world. It is the most universally understood form of Arabic, being used not only in publications but also on the radio, on very formal occasions, etc. There are only superficial variations in script and pronunciation over the Arab world; where a choice had to be made, as, for example, in the pronunciation of ج , the authors have followed Jordanian usage.

* * * * * * *

This course is a refinement of an earlier non-programmed set of materials, also done at the Center for Research on Language and Language Behavior; those materials were based on a contrastive analysis of English and Arabic phonologies (tempered with the authors' collective experience in teaching Arabic to non-Arabs); an analysis of the MLA writing system; and a frequency count of vocabulary used in the leading Arabic textbooks currently in use. The typical lesson of this course presents a set of letters related in form, e.g., ب ت ث plus certain auxiliary signs, e.g. the vowel points, nunation, etc. For each letter or sign there are three sections: (a) its pronunciation value, with explanations and drills if it differs from or is lacking in English; (b) the various shapes of this letter in its printed form and drills in reading it; (c) the written forms of the letter, also with practice drills. At the end of each unit there are review drills for the unit as a whole.

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The individual taking this course may proceed at his own rate of speed. The material is presented usually one small feature at a time; certain matters of pronunciation are recorded on tape as well as described phonetically. After a given feature has been presented, it is tested in a drill, which may be oral (marked "on tape"), or written, or both. The answers to oral drills are on tape, while the written answers are always given in the left margin of the following page.

If the student makes more than three errors in any given drill, he should return to the beginning of that section and repeat the intervening drills; if he makes more than ten errors in the review drills at the end of the unit, he should repeat the entire unit.

* * * * * * *

The authors wish to acknowledge with thanks the kind help afforded by Professor John C. Catford, who read the entire course, and gave valuable suggestions, in particular on the phonology portions, in addition to drawing the illustrations of Arabic consonants.

A PROGRAMMED COURSE IN MODERN LITERARY ARABIC
PHONOLOGY AND SCRIPT

UNIT 1

The letter	ا	aa
The letter	د	d
The letter	ذ	ð
The vowel sign	َ	a

The Arabic alphabet has 28 letters plus a number of auxiliary signs written above or below the letters. Arabic is written from right to left.

1. The letter ا aa and the short vowel-sign َ a; the letter د d.

A. Pronunciation

Arabic has three vowels, each of which can be long or short. This unit will deal with the first pair of long and short vowels, ا aa and َ a. There are no exact English equivalents, and at the same time there is variation within the Arab world in their pronunciation; imitation of your teacher is the best approach. However, the following observations should be useful.

1. From the Arab's point of view, the difference in these two vowels is length, the amount of time used to pronounce them. In a careful reading, stressed long ا aa will be twice as long as stressed short َ a. In most of the Arab world ا aa is pronounced roughly like a in English "bad", but much longer in duration.

The short vowel َ a is much shorter, normally about half as long, as a matter of fact. Its quality ranges between the vowel a in English "bat" (but much shorter in duration) and u in English "but" (but again shorter in duration). The following drill illustrates the difference between ا and َ .

Drill 1. (On tape) Listen to the following pairs but do not repeat.

2. To Americans, who are not accustomed to distinguishing differences in vowel length, the difference in vowel quality is far more striking than the difference in length. However, the Arab also reacts to the difference in quality, since in normal reading or speaking unstressed long vowels tend to be shortened and vowel quality becomes the key distinctive feature. To illustrate: دام daam 'it lasted' sounds like English "dam", while دَم dam 'blood' sounds like English "dumb". In the following drill, pay close attention to the quality and quantity of each vowel and imitate as accurately as you can.

Drill 2. (On tape) Repeat on signal.

3. Another important feature of Arabic vowels is the effect of long vowels on word stress. In the following drill, note that long vowels attract word stress; if there are no long vowels, the first short vowel in the word is stressed.

Drill 3. (On tape) a. Listen, but do not repeat. b. Now, repeat.

Drill 4. (On tape) Indicate whether the pairs that will be read to you are same or different. Check the proper block.

Note: Drills are set up in Arabic order, proceeding from right to left.

	Different	Same	←
Example:	☒	☐	. 1
	☐	☐	. 2
	☐	☐	. 3
	☐	☐	. 4
	☐	☐	. 5

Drill 4. (Cont.)

Different	Same	
☐	☐	. 6
☐	☐	. 7
☐	☐	. 8
☐	☐	. 9
☐	☐	.10

Drill 5. (On tape) Indicate which of the following pairs contain the long vowel ا . Check the proper block.

	2	1	
Example:	☐	☒	. 1
	☐	☐	. 2
	☐	☐	. 3
	☐	☐	. 4
	☐	☐	. 5
	☐	☐	. 6
	☐	☐	. 7

Now, do the same with the following two-syllable words.

☐	☐	. 8
☐	☐	. 9
☐	☐	.10
☐	☐	.11
☐	☐	.12

Drill 6. (On tape)

a. Listen to the following words, noting length of vowel. Say the model word, and then repeat it changing the length of the vowel (i.e., long to short or short to long).

b. Listen to the correct answer on the tape.

c. Repeat the correct answer to yourself.

d. Listen to the correct answer again.

Answers

Drill 4.

D	S	
☒	☐	. 1
☒	☐	. 2
☐	☒	. 3
☐	☒	. 4
☒	☐	. 5
☒	☐	. 6
☐	☒	. 7
☒	☐	. 8
☒	☐	. 9
☐	☒	.10

Drill 5.

2	1	
☐	☒	. 1
☐	☒	. 2
☒	☐	. 3
☐	☒	. 4
☒	☐	. 5
☒	☐	. 6
☐	☒	. 7
☒	☐	. 8
☐	☒	. 9
☐	☒	.10
☒	☐	.11
☒	☐	.12

Drill 6. (Cont.)

Example: a.

a. Tape: daam
Student: daam - dam
b. Tape: daam - dam
c. Student: daam - dam
d. Tape: daam - dam

B. Reading

Drill 1. The long vowel aa in Arabic is represented by the letter ا , called ʔalif ; see box at right. Find the same letter below and circle it.

ا

ا ث ا ن و ى ا

ر ا س ا ا د ب

Drill 2. The letter د daal represents the consonant d as in English "dandy".* Find the same letter below and circle it.

د

د ذ ر د و ا د

ر ا د ن ذ د ر

Drill 3. The consonant د and the long vowel ا combined are pronounced daa. Read the following combinations. (Stress the first syllable of each word.)

دا

دا دادا دادا دا

Drill 4. The sign َ , called fatḥa in Arabic, represents the short vowel a; it is always placed over a letter. Thus the combination of the letter د plus َ is دَ , pronounced da. Find the combination دَ below and circle it.

َ

دَ دا دَ دِ دَ رَ

دً دً دا دَ وا دَ

Drill 5. Read the following:

دا دَ دادَ دَدَ دادً دَدَ

*Technical description: د d is a voiced dental stop.

Answers

A. Pronunciation

Drill 6.

Check tape

B. Reading

Drill 1.

You should have circled six items including the first one given as an example.

Drill 2.

You should have circled five items.

Drill 3.

Check tape

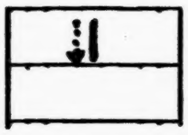
Drill 4.
From now on we shall give you numbers only. Seven

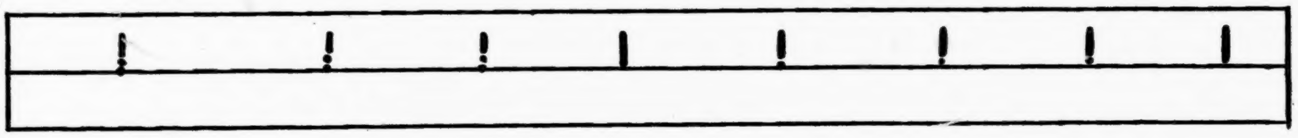
Drill 5.

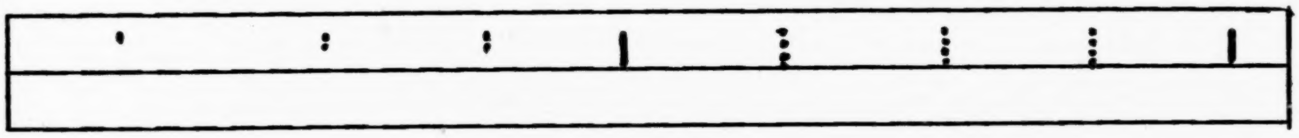
Check tape.

C. Writing

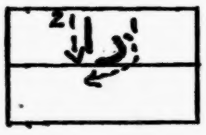
Drill 1. The letter ا , pronounced aa, is written from top to bottom as indicated by the arrow. Make the same letter below, following the guidelines first and then independently, sounding out the value aa of the letter as you make it. Start at the right and work left.

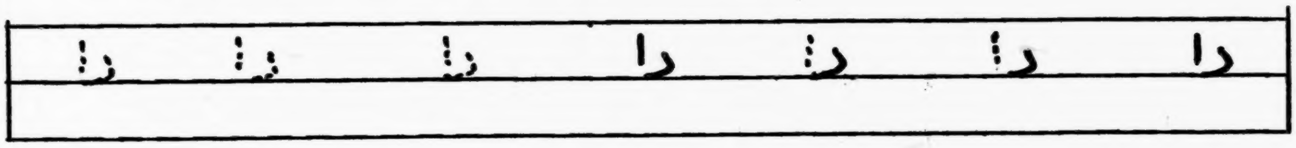


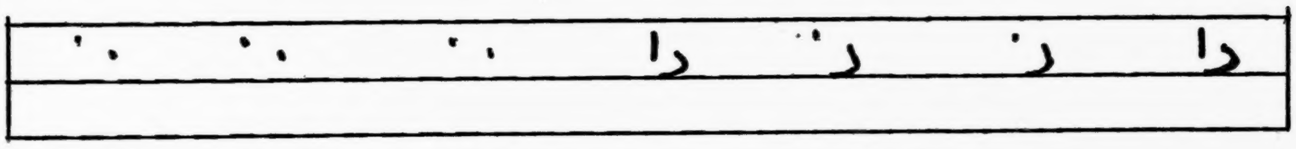


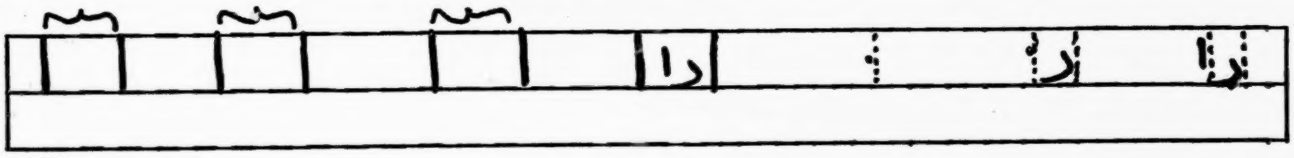


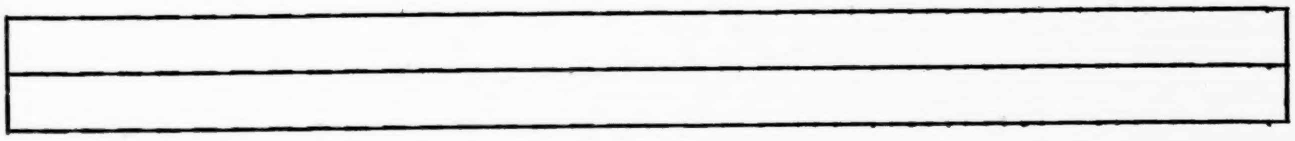
Drill 2. This combination of د and ا is pronounced دا daa. Copy the same combination below, paying special attention to spaces between letters of the same syllable as well as spaces between the syllables themselves.



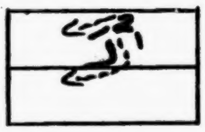


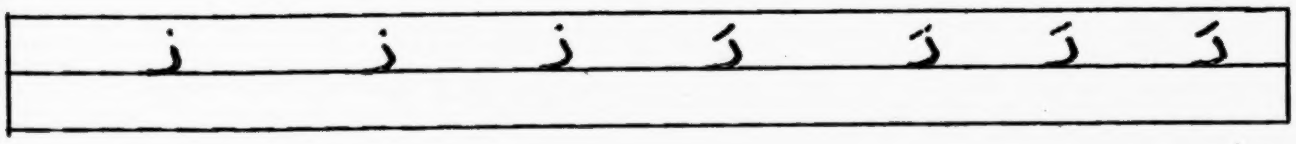




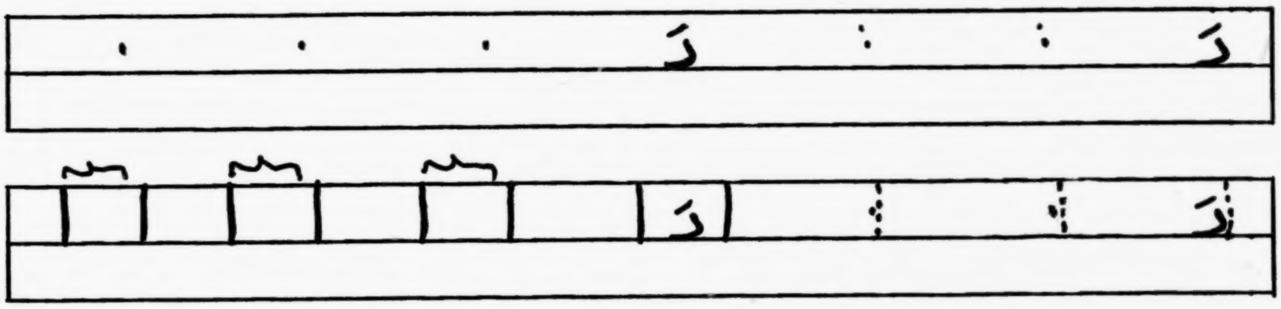


Drill 3. The combination of د and the short vowel sign َ forms the syllable دَ , pronounced da. Note how in writing the short vowel sign َ we start from the top slanting diagonally to the left. The sign َ is added after the completion of the letter د . Copy the model below, following previous instructions.





Drill 3. Continued



Drill 4. Turn back to Drill 2. Look at the model pattern, then turn to this section and make the model once. Now, turn to Drill 3 and do the same with the model pattern. Repeat these two models one after the other three times, keeping in mind space relationship between the letters and syllables.

2. The letter ذ ð̱.*

A. Pronunciation

The letter ذ has the value of th in English "this", "either", and "bathe"; the phonetic symbol used to transcribe this consonant is ð̱. The Arabic name of this letter is ðaal.

B. Reading

A special feature of the Arabic alphabet is the use of dots to distinguish letters from each other. Thus, ذ is equivalent to د plus a dot above.

ذ

Drill 1. Give the names of the following:

ا د ذ َ

Drill 2. ذ enters into the same combination with vowels as does د . Read the following:

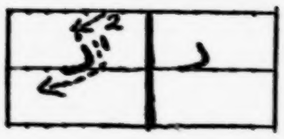
دا ذا داذَ ذاذَ ذَذَ

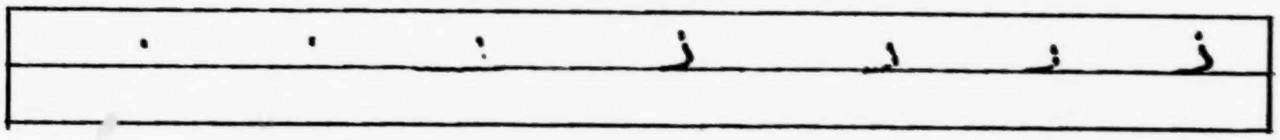
ذَدَ داذَ ذاذَ ذَذَ داذَ

*Technical description: ذ ð̱ voiced interdental fricative.

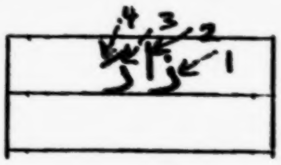
C. Writing

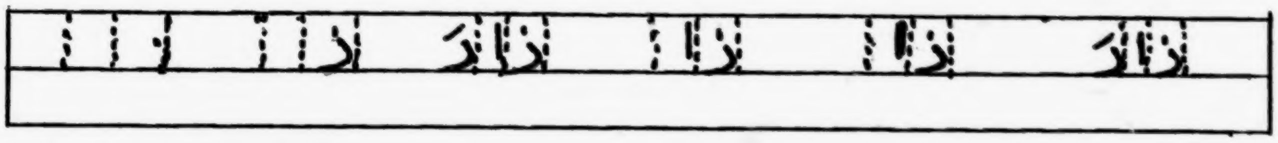
Drill 1. ز is written the same as ر plus a dot above. As indicated by the numbers, the dot is written last. Practice the model below.

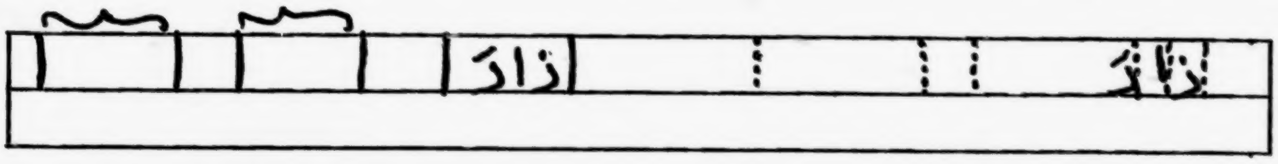




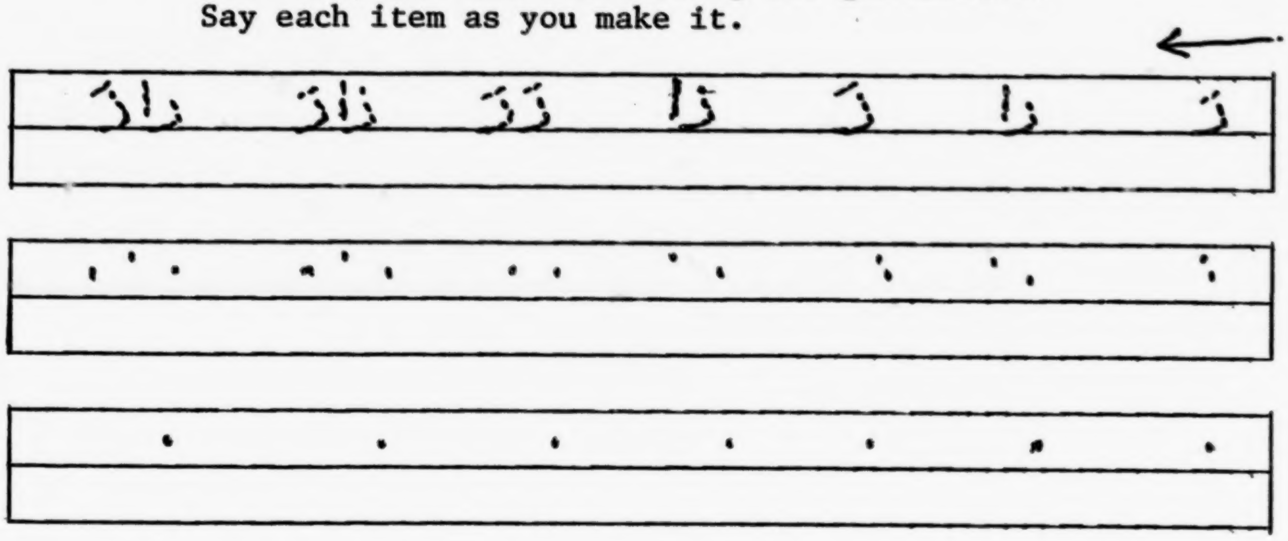
Drill 2. This word is pronounced ʒaada. In copying the model, pay special attention to space relationship between the letters of the word.



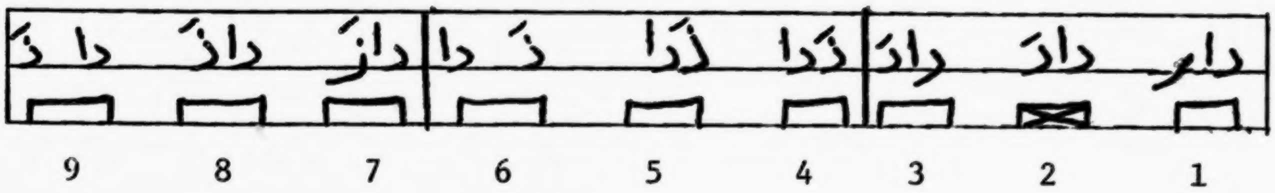




Drill 3. Read the following items from right to left. Then copy the items following the guidelines. Say each item as you make it.



Drill 4. Which are the correctly written words?



Answers

Part C.

Drill 4.

Numbers:
2, 4, and 8.

3. Stress

If a word has two or more syllables, one syllable is pronounced louder than the rest; this loudness is called "word stress", or, simply, "stress". There are three simple rules for determining the placement of stress in Arabic. The first rule is that the last syllable of the word is not stressed. Thus, if the word has only two syllables, the next to the last one is stressed.

Compare the following (C stands for any consonant, V stands for short vowels and VV for long vowels):

CaáCaa	CaáCa	CáCaa	CáCa
دارا	دارَ	دَرا	دَرَ

Drill 7. (On tape)

a. Listening

دارا	دارَ	دَرا	دَرَ
زارا	زارَ	زَرا	زَرَ
دازا	دازَ	دَزا	دَزَ
زازا	زازَ	زَزا	زَزَ

b. Imitation

دارا	دارَ	دَرا	دَرَ
زارا	زارَ	زَرا	زَرَ
دازا	دازَ	دَزا	دَزَ
زازا	زازَ	زَزا	زَزَ

The second rule is that in words of more than two syllables, if the second last vowel is long, it is stressed. Compare:

CaaCáaCa	CaCaáCa	CaáCa(a)
دادارَ	دَدارَ	دارَ دارا

Drill 8. (On tape)

a. Listening

دارَ	ددارَ	دارارَ
زارا	ززارَ	زارارَ
دازَ	دَدازَ	دارازَ
زازَ	زَزازَ	زازازَ

b. Imitation

The third rule is that if the vowel of the second-last syllable is not long, then the third-last syllable is stressed, thus:

CáCaCa	CaáCaCa	CaCaáCaa
دَذَدَ	داذَدَ	وَداذَدَ

Drill 9. (On tape)

a. Listening

دَذَدَ	داذَدَ	وَداذَدَ
زَدَزَ	زادَزَ	وَزادَزَ
دَدَزَ	دادَزَ	وَدادَزَ
زَدَزَ	زاذَدَ	وَزاذَدَ

b. Imitation

Drill 10. Read

زارَ   رَزَ   زَرا   زارا

رازَ   رازا   رَزا   زارارَ

رازازَ   زازَ   زازازَ

Drill 11. (On tape) You will hear ten items. If the item read is the same as the word written, circle the item; if not, circle the check mark on the left.

Example: X رَزَ . 1

X زارَ . 2

X زَرا . 3

X زارَ . 4

X رازَ . 5

X رارا . 6

X رَزا . 7

X زارا . 8

X رازَ . 9

X رازا .10

The above rules for stress placement do not apply to Egypt and North Africa. The rules for the placement of word stress that apply to Egyptian usage are given below for those interested. In the following, a "short syllable" is one consisting of a consonant and a vowel, symbolized CV. A "long syllable" is one containing more than two symbols, i.e. CVC, CVV or CVVC.

1. The last syllable of the word is not stressed. Thus, if the word consists of two syllables, the first syllable is stressed:

bíhi	lákum
mádaa	yákun

Drill 10.

Check tape

Drill 11.

X [✓ دَزَ] . 1
[✓ X] زادَ . 2
[✓ X] دَدا . 3
[✓ X] زادَ . 4
X [✓ دازَ] . 5
X [✓ دادا] . 6
[✓ X] دَزا . 7
X [✓ زادا] . 8
[✓ X] دازَ . 9
X [✓ دازا] .10

2. If the word consists of three short syllables, the first syllable is stressed:

CV́CVCV
kátaba
sábabu

3. If the word ends in a long vowel which is preceded by three or more short syllables, the next to the last syllable in the word is stressed:

...CVCVCV́CVV
katabáhaa
fankasarátaa
waktasabáhaa
tarakahúmaa
malikatuhúmaa

4. Otherwise, if none of the above conditions is met, and if the word contains a sequence of four or more short syllables, the third one in that sequence is stressed:

...CVCVCVCV...
katabáhu
sababúhu
malikátu
malikátuhu
walmalikátu
waktasabáhu

5. Otherwise, if the next to the last syllable is long, it is stressed:

...CV́CCV(C)
katábta
katábtum
yukallimuhúnna

...CVV́CV(C)
kitaábu
kariímun

6. Otherwise, the vowel following the last long syllable in the word is stressed:

...CVCCV́...	...CVVCV́...
yaktúbu	raasála
yaktúbuhaa	kitaabúka
kattábahaa	naazílatun
waktásabu	
madrásatun	
faltáfit	
wastafháma	

4. Review Drills

1. Ten words will be read, each one twice. If the word contains the long vowel ا , write this letter in the first column from the right; if not, write the short vowel-sign َ in the second column.

	ا	َ
1 .		
2 .		
3 .		
4 .		
5 .		
6 .		
7 .		
8 .		
9 .		
10.		

2. (On tape) Ten words will be read, each one twice. For each word two choices are given below. Circle the correct choice.

Example:

1 .	دا	دَ
2 .	دادَ	دَدَ
3 .	دَدَ	دادَ
4 .	دادَ	ذادَ
5 .	ذَدَ	ذادَ
6 .	ذادَ	ذادا
7 .	ذَدَذَ	ذادَذَ
8 .	ذادا	داذا
9 .	دَذاذَ	داذَدَ
10.	ذاذاذَ	ذاذَدَ

Answers
Drill 1.

/	|	
/		. 1
	|	. 2
	|	. 3
/		. 4
	|	. 5
/		. 6
/		. 7
	|	. 8
/		. 9
	|	.10

Drill 2.

1 . دا رَ
2 . دارَ رَرَ
3 . رَزَ دازَ
4 . دازَ زارَ
5 . زَرَ زارَ
6 . زارَ زارا
7 . زَرَزَ زارَز
8 . زارا دازا
9 . رَزازَ دازَرَ
10. زازاَ
زادَرَ

Drill 3.

Check tape

3. Read.

دا دارَ زارَ رَزَ زَرا

زارا دازا زَرَزَ زارَزَ دازازُ

4. Circle identical items, then write one like them.

Example: ذارَ

. 1 ذارَ ذَرَ ذارَ
. 2 دَزَ دَزَ دَزا
. 3 ذارَ دازَ دازَ
. 4 ذارا ذارا ذَرا
. 5 ذارا دازا دازا
. 6 ذَرَذَ ذارَذَ ذَرَذَ
. 7 دَزاذَ دَزازَ دازَذَ
. 8 ذاذَرَ ذاذَرَ ذارارَ

Answers

Drill 4.

ذادَ	[✓ ذادَ]	ذَدَ	[✓ ذادَ]
دَذَ	دَذا	[✓ دَذَ]	[✓ دَذَ]
داذَ	[✓ داذَ]	[✓ داذَ]	ذادَ
ذادا	ذَدا	[✓ ذادا]	[✓ ذادا]
داذا	[✓ داذا]	[✓ داذا]	ذادا
ذَدَذَ	[✓ ذَدَذَ]	ذادَذَ	[✓ ذَدَذَ]
دَذاذَ	داذَذَ	[✓ دَذاذَ]	[✓ دَذاذَ]
ذاذَدَ	ذادَذَ	[✓ ذاذَدَ]	[✓ ذاذَدَ]

UNIT 2

The letter و uu/w

The vowel sign ُ u

1. The letter و and the vowel sign ُ

A. Pronunciation

The sign ُ (called ḍamma in Arabic) represents the short vowel u, pronounced like u in English "put".

The letter و (Arabic name: waaw) represents the long vowel uu, pronounced roughly like oo in English "moon".

In addition, the letter و also represents the consonant w, equivalent to w in English "wait".

The two vowels differ not only in quality--u in "put" as opposed to oo in "moon"--but also in quantity. As with ا and َ (see Unit 1) stressed و uu is twice as long as ُ u in any given utterance; compare:

جُد	jud	'Be generous!'
جود	juud	'generosity'

These differences between و and ُ are illustrated in the following drill.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening; b. Imitation.

Drill 2. (On tape) a. Listening; b. Imitation.

Drill 3. (On tape) Each of the following sets of three words will be read twice. Place a check in the columns indicating identical items.

	1	2	3
. 1			
. 2			
. 3			
. 4			
. 5			
. 6			
. 7			
. 8			
. 9			
.10			

Answers

Part A.

Drill 3.

	1	2	3
. 1	XX		XX
. 2	XX	XX	
. 3	XX	XX	XX
. 4		XX	XX
. 5	XX	XX	
. 6	XX	XX	
. 7	XX		XX
. 8		XX	XX
. 9	XX	XX	
.10	XX	XX	XX

Drill 4. (On tape) The following pairs include the long vowel و uu and the short vowel ُ u. Listen to each pair, then check the block which corresponds to the item that contains the long vowel.

☐ ☐ . 1

☐ ☐ . 2

☐ ☐ . 3

☐ ☐ . 4

☐ ☐ . 5

☐ ☐ . 6

☐ ☐ . 7

☐ ☐ . 8

Drill 5. (On tape):

a. Listen to the following words noting length and quality of vowel. Say the model word, then repeat it changing the length of the vowel (i.e., long to short or short to long).

b. Listen to the correct answer on the tape.

c. Repeat the correct answer to yourself.

d. Listen to the correct answer on the tape.

B. Reading

Drill 1. This is the Arabic letter و waaw. Circle the same letter below.

و

و ا د و ف و

ق ذ و ن ر و

Drill 2. This combination of the letters ذ and و is ذو ,pronounced ðuu. Find the same combination below and circle it.

ذو

ذو دا دو وو ذو

رو ذو فو ذو ذُف

Drill 3. This syllable ذُ consisting of ذ plus the short vowel-sign ُ is pronounced ðu. Compare this combination with those below and circle it.

ذُ

ذُ   دو   دُ   دَ   ذُ   دُر

رُ   ذُ   دا   دُدَ   ذُ   ذُ

Drill 4. Give the names of the following:

ا   د   ذ   و   َ   ُ

Drill 5. Read the following:

دَدَ   دادَ   دُدَ   دوَ

ذَدَ   ذادَ   ذُدَ   ذوَ

دَدَ   دوَ   ذُدَ   ذوَ   دُدَ   ذادَ

We mentioned in Section A that و may also have the value of a consonant. When this letter is followed or preceded by a vowel (i.e., ا aa, َ a, و uu, ُ u) it has the value of the consonant w as in English "wish". Illustrations:

وَدَ	wada
وادَ	waada
دَوَدَ	dawada
داوَدَ	daawada

Drill 6. Circle those items that include و as a consonant.

1. دوُ
2. ذوَ
3. وادُ
4. ذَدوَ
5. ذاوَدَ
6. داوا
7. ذَدوُ
8. ذوُ
9. وَدادُ
10. ذودا

At the end of a word the difference between long and short vowels tends to be neutralized; thus دَدو daduu and دَدُ dadu are both pronounced the same, the final vowel in each being roughly like oo in English "boot" but shorter.

Drill 7. Read the following:

دَ   دا   دُ   دو   دَدَ   دادَ

دُدُ   دوُ   دَدَ   دُدا   ذُدُ   ذوُ

ذادَ   دُذو   وادَ   وادا   دَدو   ذاوَدَ

وَدوُ   ذودا   ذودو   وَدادُ   ذودادُ

Answers

Part A.

Drill 4.

2	1	
☐	☒	. 1
☐	☒	. 2
☒	☐	. 3
☐	☒	. 4
☒	☐	. 5
☒	☐	. 6
☐	☒	. 7
☒	☐	. 8

Drill 5.
Check model tape.

Part B.

Drill 1.

5

Drill 2.

4

Answers

Part B.

Drill 3.

$\boxed{5}$

Drill 4.

Check model tape.

Drill 5.

Check model tape.

Drill 6.

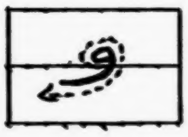
You should have circled numbers 3, 5, 6, and 9.

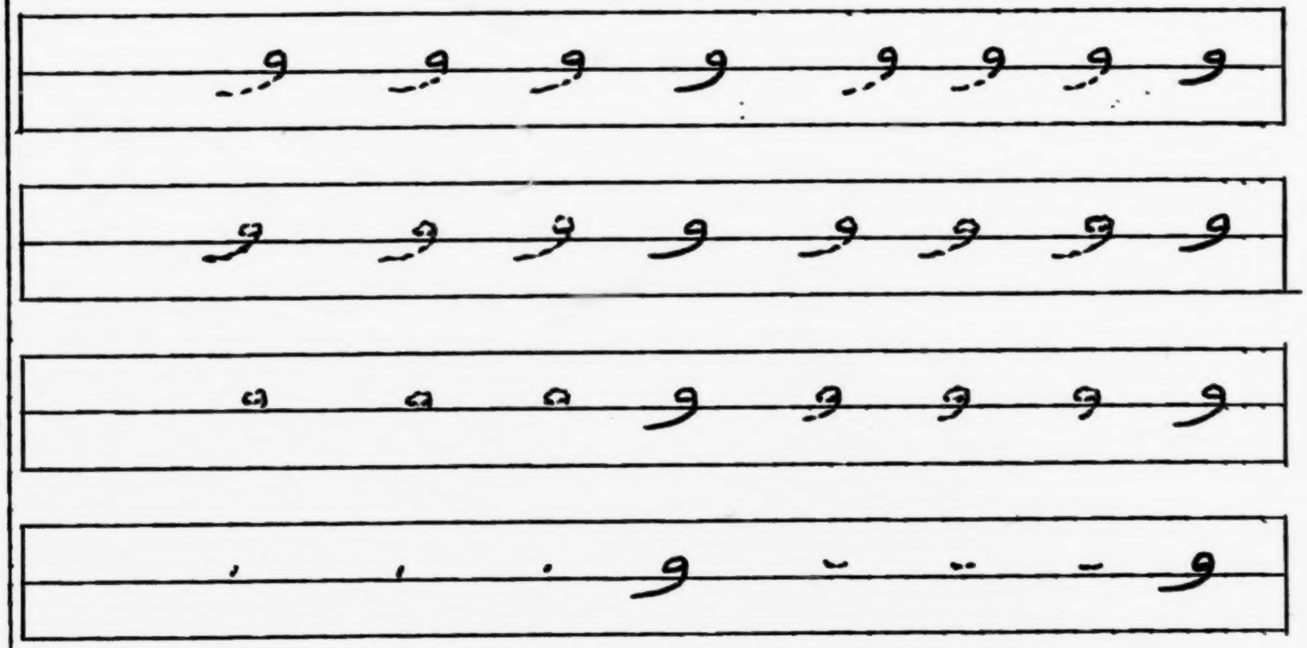
Drill 7.

Check model tape.

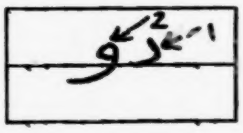
C. Writing

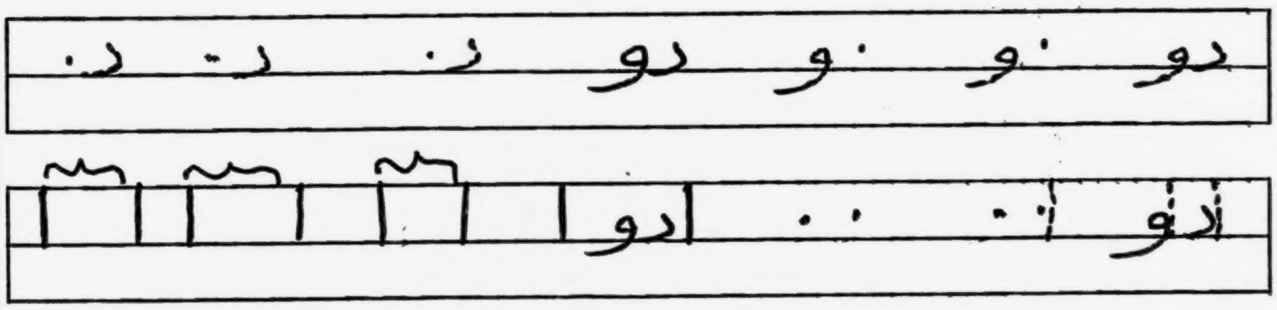
Drill 1. This is the letter و waaw; the arrow shows you how to make this letter. Make the same letter below, naming the letter و as you make it.



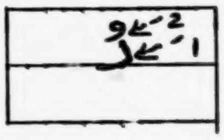


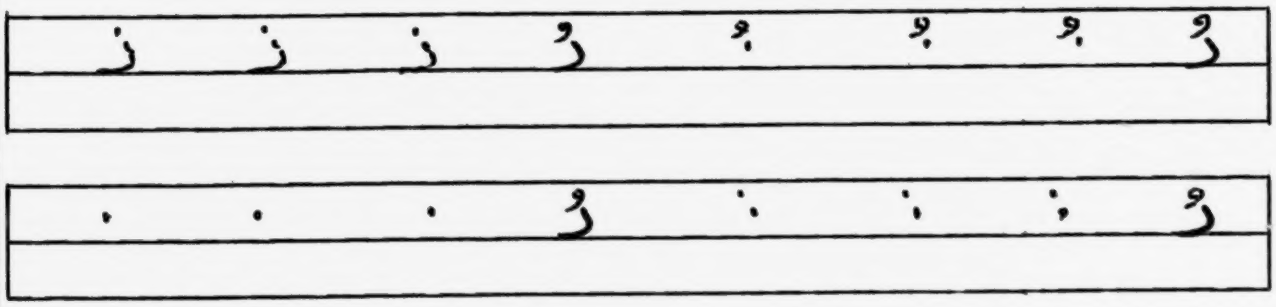
Drill 2. This is the syllable duu. Make the same syllable below and pronounce it as you make it.





Drill 3. This is the syllable du. Notice that damma ُ u has just about the same shape as waaw و except that it is smaller and placed above the letter. Follow previous instructions for making this syllable.

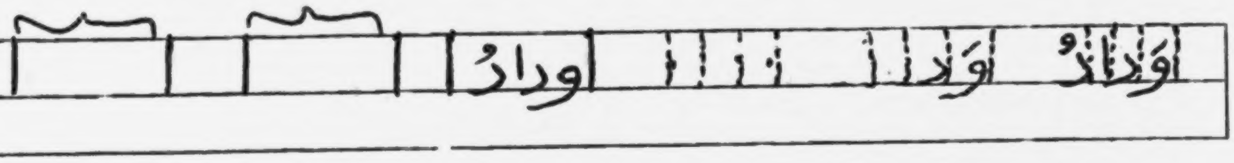




Drill 4. This is the word wadaadu. Make the same word below.

وَدادُ

وَدادُ وَدا. وَدا. وَدادُ وَد. وَد.



Drill 5. First read the following items, then copy them following the guidelines. Say each item as you make it.

ذُ ذو ذَدُ دودُ ذودا وَدودُ

ذْ ذ. ذَ. دو. ذو. وَد.

2. Review Drills

Drill 1. Indicate by checking the proper block whether the following statements are true or false.

False	True	
☐	☐	1. Vowel length is insignificant in Arabic.
☐	☐	2. Like ا and ـَ , و is pronounced twice as long as ـُ .
☐	☐	3. In Arabic ا and و are letters, but ـَ and ـُ are vowel signs placed above letters.
☐	☐	4. The letter و only functions as a vowel.
☐	☐	5. Stress in Arabic is not influenced by the vowel length.

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 1.

F	T	
☒	☐	. 1
☐	☒	. 2
☐	☒	. 3
☒	☐	. 4
☒	☐	. 5

Drill 2. (On tape) If the word read contains the long vowel و, write this letter in the first column; otherwise, write و in the second column.

	و	و
. 1		
. 2		
. 3		
. 4		
. 5		
. 6		
. 7		
. 8		
. 9		
.10		

Drill 3. (On tape) For each word read, two choices are given below. Circle the correct choice.

. 1	دودُ	دُدُ
. 2	دَدُ	دادُ
. 3	ذودُ	دودُ
. 4	ذُدَ	ذودَ
. 5	ذُدَدُ	ذُدادُ
. 6	ذَدودُ	ذودَدُ
. 7	وَدادُ	واذَدُ
. 8	ذادَذَ	ذودادُ

Answers

Review Drills
Drill 2.

	و	ـو
.1		ـو
.2	و	
.3	و	
.4		ـو
.5	و	
.6		ـو
.7		ـو
.8	و	
.9	و	
.10		ـو

Drill 3.

1. [✓ دودُ] دُدُ
2. دَدُ [✓ دارُ]
3. [✓ ذودُ] دودُ
4. [✓ ذَدُ] ذودَ
5. ذُدَدُ [✓ ذُدادُ]
6. [✓ ذَدودُ] ذودَدُ
7. [✓ وَدادُ] واذَدُ
8. ذادَذَ [✓ ذودادُ]

Drill 4. (On tape) Ten words will be read, each one twice. Fill in the missing syllable(s) in the blanks provided. Write all final vowels short.

1. ذَ___
2. ___دُ
3. ___دَ
4. ذُدا___
5. ذَ___دُ
6. ذَ___دُ
7. ___دَذُ
8. ___ ___ ___
9. ___ ___ ___
10. ___ ___ ___

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 4.

1. ذَدُ
2. دودُ
3. ذودَ
4. ذُدادُ
5. ذَدودُ
6. ذَوَادُ
7. ذادَذُ
8. دَذاذُ
9. ذاوَدَ
10. وَدادُ

Unit 3

The letter	ي	ii/y
The vowel-sign	ِ	i
The sign	ْ	sukuun

1. The letter ي and the vowel-sign ِ .

A. Pronunciation

The vowel sign ِ (called kasra in Arabic) represents the short vowel i, pronounced like i in English "fit".

The letter ي (yaaʔ in Arabic) represents the long vowel ii, roughly like i in English "machine" or ee in "seed". This letter also represents the consonant y (like y in English "yes"); this will be explained below under B. Reading.

At the end of a word the distinction between long ii ي and short i ِ is neutralized: they both sound roughly like ee in "beet", but shorter. Thus, دَدي dadii and دَدِ dadi are both pronounced the same. This is true of all pairs of long and short vowels, except that when ا aa represents a dual form it is pronounced somewhat longer than َ a, e.g., ذادَ ðaada 'he defended' but ذادا ðaadaa 'the two of them defended'.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening; b. Imitation.

The following drill illustrates the difference in length and quality between ي and ِ . Pay special attention to the shifting of stress from the third last to the second last syllable in each pair.

Drill 2. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation.

Drill 3. Indicate by checking the proper block whether the following pairs are same or different.

Different	Same	
☐	☐	. 1
☐	☐	. 2
☐	☐	. 3
☐	☐	. 4
☐	☐	. 5
☐	☐	. 6
☐	☐	. 7
☐	☐	. 8
☐	☐	. 9
☐	☐	.10

Drill 4. Check the proper block for the short vowel ِ i and the long vowel ي ii.

ي	ِ	
ي	ِ	. 1
☐	☐	. 2
☐	☐	. 3
☐	☐	. 4
☐	☐	. 5
☐	☐	. 6
☐	☐	. 7
☐	☐	. 8

Answers

Part A.

Drill 3.

Dif.	Same	
☐	☒	. 1
☒	☐	. 2
☐	☒	. 3
☒	☐	. 4
☒	☐	. 5
☐	☒	. 6
☒	☐	. 7
☐	☒	. 8
☐	☒	. 9
☒	☐	.10

Drill 4.

ي	َ	
☐	☒	. 1
☒	☐	. 2
☒	☐	. 3
☐	☒	. 4
☒	☐	. 5
☒	☐	. 6
☐	☒	. 7
☐	☒	. 8

Drill 5. Place a check in the column that corresponds to the vowel in the word you hear.

	َ	ا	ُ	و	ِ	ي
. 1						
. 2						
. 3						
. 4						
. 5						
. 6						
. 7						
. 8						
. 9						
.10						

B. Reading

Drill 1. This is the letter ي yaa?. Find the same letter below and circle it.

ي

ي ا ي ب ن ي ف

ذ ي ا ر ي ب ي

Drill 2. Give the names of the following letters.

ا د ذ و ي

Drill 3. This combination of د and the long vowel ي is pronounced dii. Read:

دي

دا دو دي

ذي ذا ذو

وادَ دودُ ذَوي

Answers

Part A.

Drill 5.

	َ	ا	ُ	و	ِ	ي
. 1	XX					
. 2					XX	
. 3						X
. 4				XX		
. 5		XX				
. 6			XX			
. 7						X
. 8	XX					
. 9		XX				
.10					XX	

Part B.

Drill 1.

6

Drill 2.

Check model tape.

Drill 3.

Check model tape.

Drill 4. The combination of د plus the short vowel sign ِ is di. Read:

دِ

دِ دَ دُ

دِدِ دَدَ دُدُ

دي دا دو

ذَ ذو وَدَ

ذادِ ذِدَ وِدادُ

Arabic letters are of two kinds: connectors, letters that are connected to both preceding and following letters; and non-connectors, letters which are connected to preceding but not to following letters.

Independent	ي	دي
Joined to following letter	يـ	يد

All letters studied so far--that is, ا , د , ذ , and و are non-connectors. We now take up ي , which is a connector.

A special feature of connectors is that they assume abbreviated shapes when joined to other letters. Thus, the independent shape of yaa--the shape of the letter when not connected on either side--is ي . When joined to a following letter it takes the shape يـ ; you will see that the abbreviated shapes contain the most characteristic features of the full letter, in this case the short vertical line plus the two dots below the letter. (The shape of ي when it is joined on both sides and its final joined shape will be given in a later unit.)

Drill 5. The letter ي represents the consonant y when it follows or precedes a vowel, but represents the vowel ii in all other cases. Read:

يَدُ يادَ ديدِ يودُ

يَذُدَ وَيَدِ ذَيَدُ وَديدِ

يادودُ ذيدي يَذيدُ ذيدادُ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 4.
Check model tape.

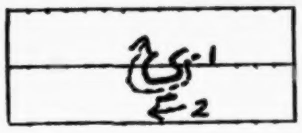
Drill 5.
Check model tape.

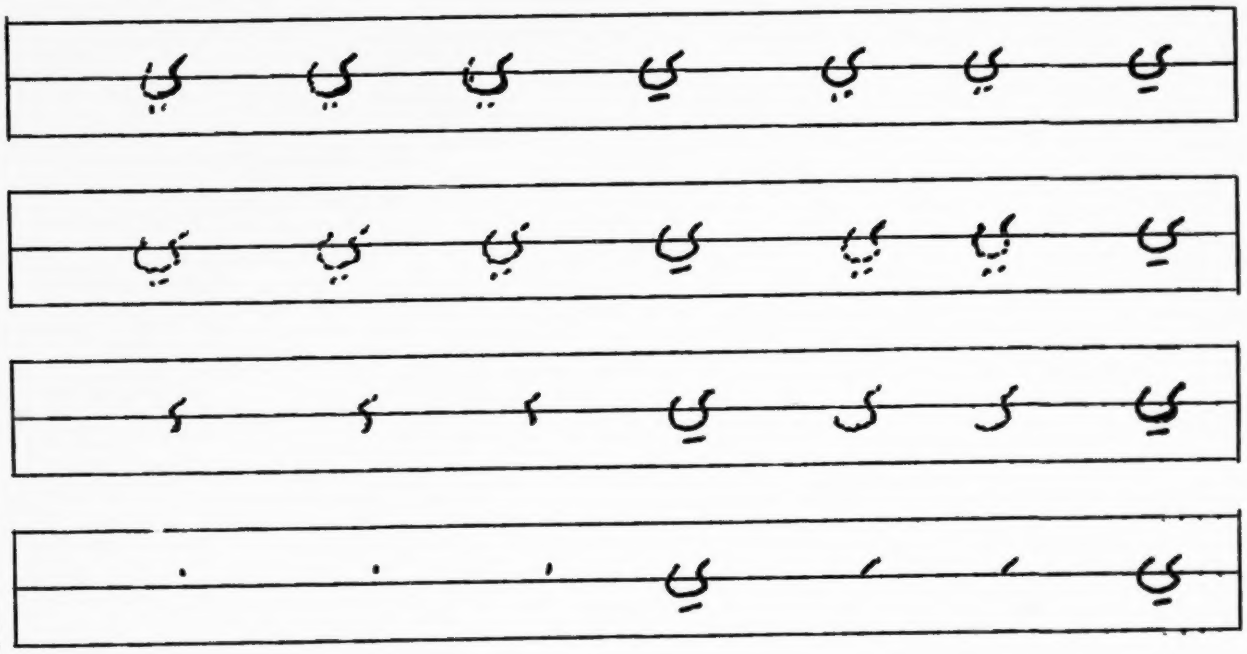
Drill 6.
Check model tape.

Drill 7.
Check model tape.

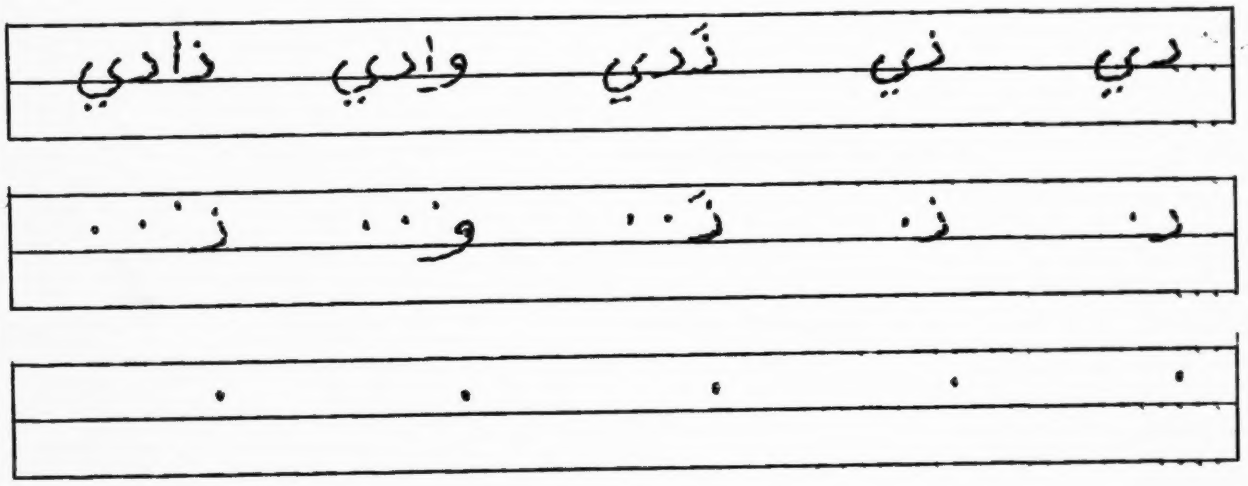
C. Writing

Drill 1. This is the Arabic letter ي yaa?. Look at the model above, then say the name of this letter as you make it below.

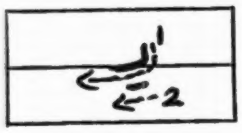


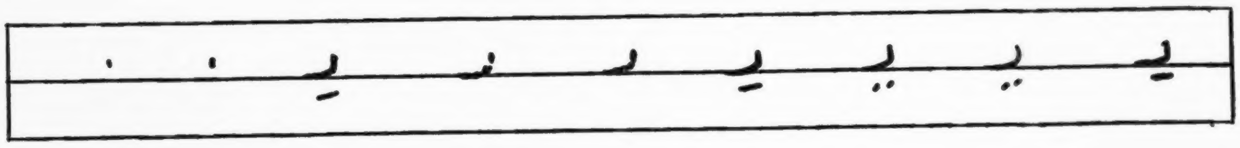


Drill 2. Trace over the following, then copy them saying each item as you copy it.

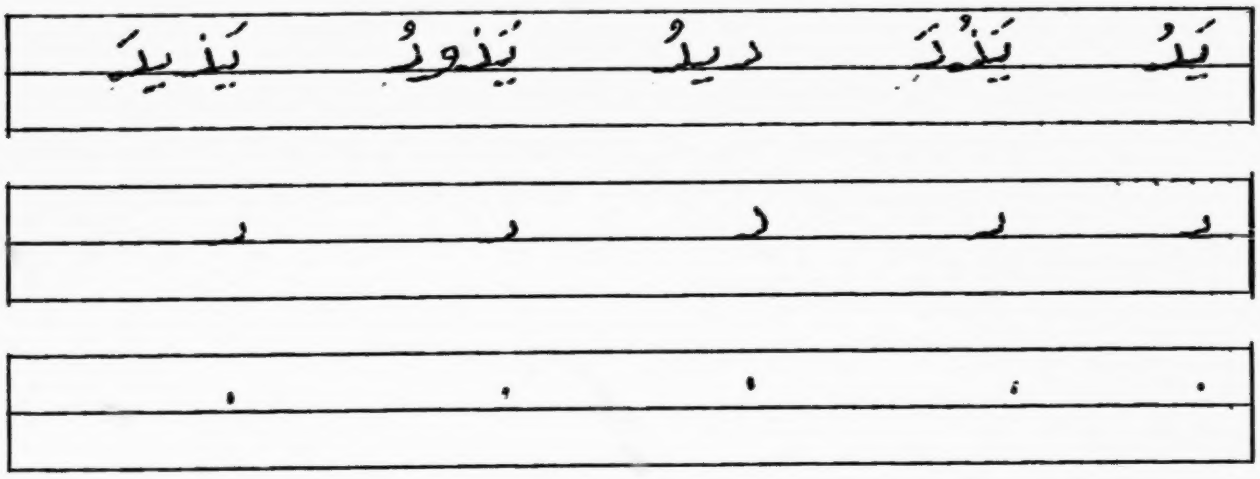


Drill 3. This is the shape of ي when it is joined to a following letter. Practice the model below.



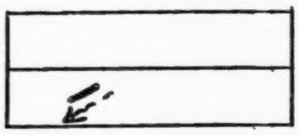


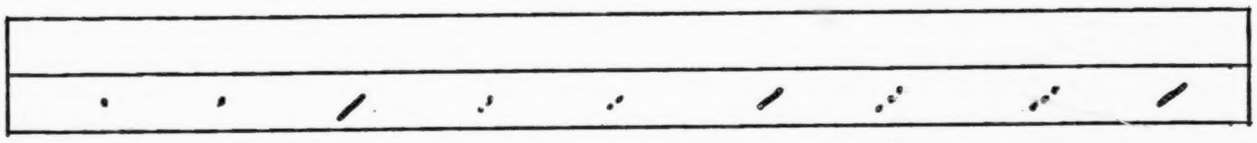
Drill 4. Trace over, then copy the following as usual. Notice that the two dots of يـ are added after the completion of the first non-connector, as in يَدَ 1. 2



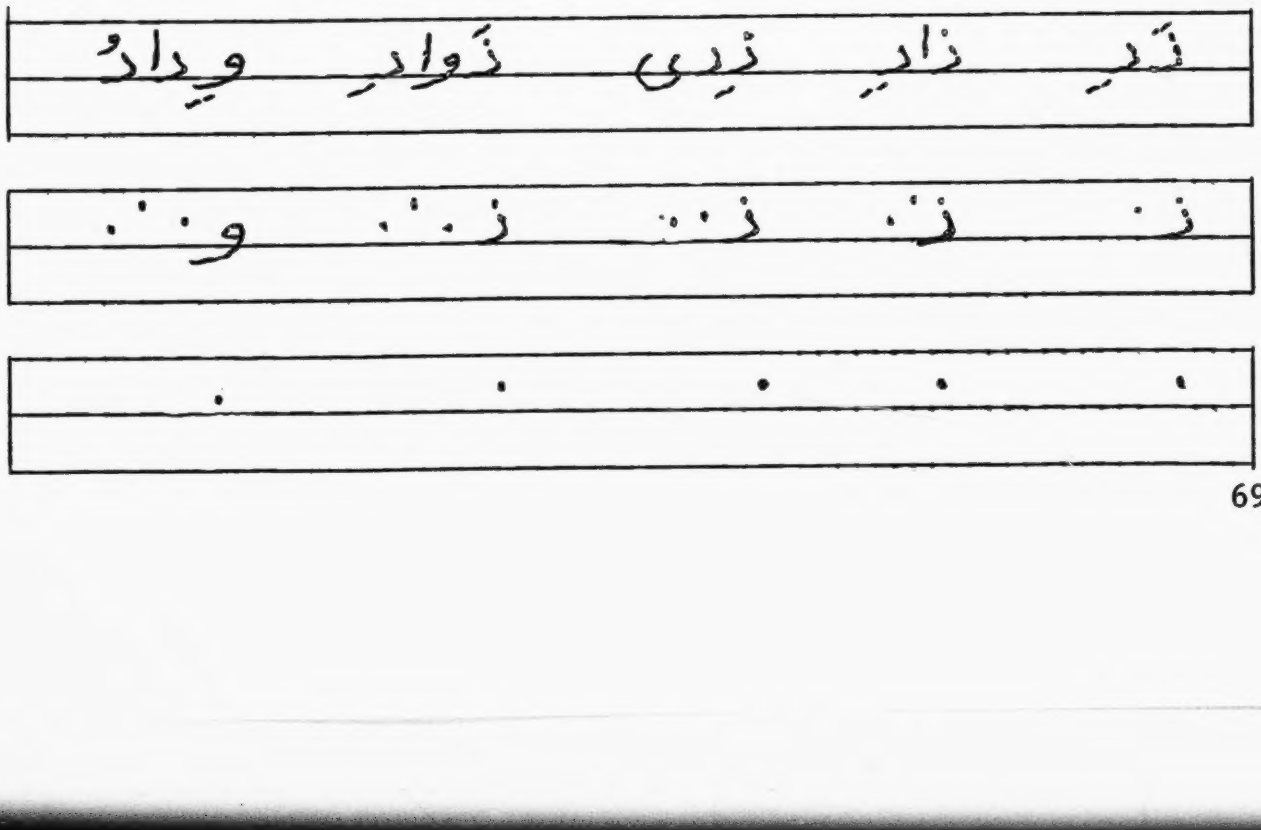
Drill 5. Turn back to Drill 2. Look at the first three items, then turn to this section and write them (one at a time). Do the same with the last two items in Drill 4 . Check your answers by going back to both Drills 2 and 4 .

Drill 6. This is the short vowel-sign ـِ kasra. It is written the same as ـَ fatha, except that it is written below the letter instead of over it. Practice the model below.





Drill 7. Trace over the following, then copy them below, pronouncing each item as you copy it.



Drill 8. Trace over, then copy the following.

2. The sign ْ sukuun.

Every consonant is, of course, either followed by a vowel or it is not. If it is, it receives a vowel sign, e.g., دَ , دُ , and دِ . There is a special sign, called sukuun, which denotes the absence of any vowel, e.g., دَدُ dadu but دَدْ dad. You might remember sukuun ْ as a small zero indicating the absence of any vowel.

Drill 1. Read:

ذادو   ذيدَ   وِدادُ   ذودَ

دَدْوَ   ذَوْدا   ذودا   ذَوادُ

يَدي   واذَدَ   يُوادِذُ   ذَيْدي

يَدْوي   وَذادَ   ذَوْدُ   ذادودُ

Drill 2. The sign ْ sukuun is a small circle written above a letter, as you see in the model. Practice writing sukuun below.

3. Stress. We have seen that if the second last syllable of a word contains a long vowel, that syllable is stressed. We now see that the second last syllabel is also stressed if it ends in a consonant--that is, a letter with sukuun over it. Thus: وَدَدْوَ wadádwa.

Stress-summary. If the second last syllable is long (i.e., contains a long vowel or a short vowel followed by two consonants), that syllable is stressed. Otherwise, the third last syllable is stressed.

Drill 1. Read the following, paying attention to the placement of stress:

وِدادُ يَدودو
وَدّوادُ وَدُدْوا
داذودِ دودُ
ذَدو يُوادِذو
داوُذو ذَيْذي

4. Review Drills

Drill 1. Indicate by checking the proper block whether the following statements are true or false.

False	True	
☐	☐	1. Like و , the letter ي functions both as a vowel and a consonant.
☐	☐	2. There is no difference between fatḥa and kasra in writing and placement.
☐	☐	3. ا and و are non-connectors, but ي is a connector.
☐	☐	4. Long vowels at the end of words are usually shortened in Arabic, except for ا when it represents a dual form.
☐	☐	5. The sign ْ shows that the letter over which it is placed is not pronounced.

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 1.

F	T	
☐	☒	. 1
☒	☐	. 2
☐	☒	. 3
☐	☒	. 4
☐	☒	. 5

Drill 2. (On tape) Each word read will contian one of the vowels indicated at the head of the columns. Write the correct vowel in the appropriate column.

	َ	ا	ُ	و	ِ	ي
. 1						
. 2						
. 3						
. 4						
. 5						
. 6						
. 7						
. 8						
. 9						
.10						

Drill 3. Pronounce the following words, and then circle items that are the same.

. 1 نُدِر نودِر نُدِر

. 2 نادِر نيدِر نيدِر

. 3 ديذِر نيدِر ديذِر

. 4 يَدي نيدي يَدي

. 5 يُوادي يُوادي يَوادي

. 6 وِدادُ وِدادُ وَدادُ

. 7 نودي نودي نَوْدي

. 8 يَدْوي يَذْوي يَدْوي

Answers

Review Drill

Drill 2.

1. و
2. ا
3. ◌ُ
4. ي
5. ◌ِ
6. ◌َ
7. ◌َ
8. ا
9. ي
10. ◌ُ

Drill 3.

1. [✓ ذُدِ] ذودِ [✓ ذُدِ]
2. ذادِ ذيدِ ذيدِ
3. ديذِ [✓ ذيدِ] [✓ ديذِ]
4. [✓ يَدي] ذيدي [✓ يَدي]
5. [✓ يُوادي] [✓ يُوادي] يَوادي
6. [✓ وِدادُ] [✓ وِدادُ] وَدادُ
7. [✓ ذودي] [✓ ذودي] ذَوْدي
8. [✓ يَذْوي] يَذْوي [✓ يَذْوي]

Drill 4. (On tape) Dictation. Five items will be read to you, each one twice. Write them below.

1.
2.
3.
4.
5.

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 4.

1. ذارٍ
2. واوُ
3. وَدودُ
4. يَذودُ
5. ذَنْيِرٍ

Unit 4

Double cosonants: The auxiliary sign ّ shadda

The letter	ب	b
The letter	ت	t
The letter	ث	θ

1. Double consonants

A. Pronunciation

Any Arabic consonant can be doubled, i. e., prolonged in its pronunciation. The sign ّ , called shadda, written above a letter, indicates a doubled consonant. For example,

وَدَتْ	wadat	'she paid blood-money'
وَدَّتْ	waddat	'she wanted'

The difference in pronunciation between short and long consonants produces different words, as in the examples above; therefore, when a consonant is written double (i.e., is written with ّ over it) you must be careful to pronounce it double, or you will produce the wrong meaning.

English does not have double consonants (in spite of such spellings as butter, apple, hissing, etc.) within a word, but may get them when two words succeed each other, as in "night-time", "bad debt", or in compound words such as "bookkeeper", "penknife", etc.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation.

In Arabic, any consonant in the language may be pronounced double, and examples of each are easy to find. In English, double w and y do not occur even in word compounds or when two words come together. Compare "How will he go?" and "When will he go?"; the double ww that you would expect in the first sentence (how will) sounds like the single w in the second sentence. In Arabic, however, double ww and double yy are pronounced approximately twice as long as single w and y. In pronouncing ww, as in dawwa, keep the lips tensely rounded for an extra second or so. Likewise, in pronouncing yy, as in dayya, hold the tongue and jaw steady for an extra second or so, prolonging the y sound.

Drill 2. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation.

Drill 3. (On tape) Listening. Check the block that corresponds to the word with the doubled consonant.

	2	1	
Example	☒	☐	. 1
	☐	☐	. 2
	☐	☐	. 3
	☐	☐	. 4
	☐	☐	. 5
	☐	☐	. 6
	☐	☐	. 7
	☐	☐	. 8

Drill 4. (On tape) Identification. Indicate whether the item read on tape has a doubled consonant (yes) or does not (no).

	No	Yes	
Example	☐	☒	. 1
	☐	☐	. 2
	☐	☐	. 3
	☐	☐	. 4
	☐	☐	. 5
	☐	☐	. 6
	☐	☐	. 7
	☐	☐	. 8
	☐	☐	. 9
	☐	☐	.10

Answers

Part A.

Drill 2.

Check model tape.

Drill 3.

2	1	
☒	☐	. 1
☐	☒	. 2
☐	☒	. 3
☒	☐	. 4
☒	☐	. 5
☒	☐	. 6
☐	☒	. 7
☐	☒	. 8

Drill 4.

No	Yes	
☒	☐	. 1
☐	☒	. 2
☐	☒	. 3
☒	☐	. 4
☐	☒	. 5
☒	☐	. 6
☐	☒	. 7
☐	☒	. 8
☐	☒	. 9
☒	☐	.10

B. Reading

The symbol ّ , called shadda in Arabic, is placed over a consonant letter to show that the consonant is pronounced double, as in

وَدَّ wadda

ذَوَّبَ ðawwaba

Drill 1. (On tape) You will hear two possible readings for each of the following items; check the box for the correct reading:

B	A		
☐	☐	. 1	وَدَّ
☐	☐	. 2	ذَوَّدَ
☐	☐	. 3	ذَوادُ
☐	☐	. 4	يَدّادُ
☐	☐	. 5	يُدَوِّي
☐	☐	. 6	وَد ودُ
☐	☐	. 7	يَوَدُّ
☐	☐	. 8	ذَيّادُ

Drill 2. Read the following:

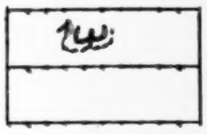
وَدَّ   دَوَّ   ذَوَّدَ

ذَوّادُ   دَيّادُ   يَدّادَ

يَوَدُّ   وَدَّ ودِ   يُدَوِّي

C. Writing

The sign ّ shadda is composed of two "teeth"; it is always placed above a consonant letter. It is written from right to left, as illustrated above.

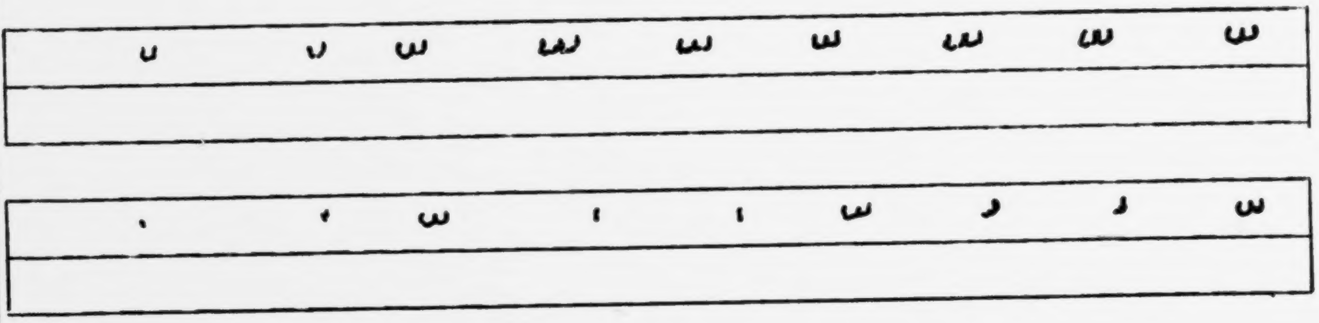


Answers

Part B.

B	A	
	XX	. 1
	XX	. 2
XX		. 3
	XX	. 4
XX		. 5
XX		. 6
	XX	. 7
	XX	. 8

Drill 1. Follow the model as you write shadda below.



Fatha and damma are written above shadda, as in:

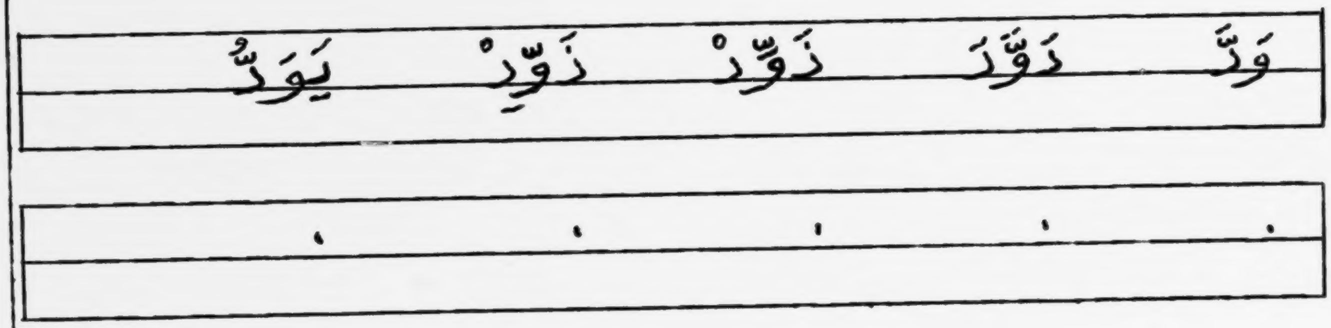
بُدَّ budda

بُدُّ buddu

Kasra may be written directly under shadda, or under the letter itself, as in:

ذَوِّدْ
ذَوِّدْ } ðawwid

Drill 2. Practice the following.



وَدَّ ذَوَّدَ ذَوِّدْ ذَوِّدْ يَوَدُّ

2. The consonant ب b

A. Pronunciation

The letter ب , called baa? in Arabic, represents the consonant b, like in English "bat". Arabic b is pronounced like English b; unlike English b it is often pronounced double in the middle of words, as in:

دَبَّرَ dabbara

تَبَّتْ tabbat

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation.

B. Reading

ب has four different shapes, depending on what kind of letter, if any, precedes or follows it. The independent form is used when the letter is not joined on either side. See model.

ب : دَبَّ	Independent

Drill 1. Circle the letter ب below.

ب د ا ف ب ت ب

ث ن ب و ذ ب ر

Drill 2. Give the names of the following:

ا ب د ذ و ي

ـِ ـُ ـْ ـّ

ـَ

Drill 3. Underline ب in the following words:

دَبَّ ذابَ دُبَّ ذَوَّبَ

دَوابَ ذَوابُ يَذوبُ دابَ

Drill 4. Read:

دُبَّ ذابَ ذَوَّبَ وَدَبَ

دَوابُ يَذوبُ

Drill 5. When ب occurs joined to a following letter, it takes the shape بـ . Underline this joined form below.

ب	دَبَّ	Independent
بـ	بابُ	Joined to a following letter

بابُ ذابو بابي يابو

بادي ذَوّابُ بَوادي ذابَ

Drill 6. Read:

ذُبابُ ذابي ذابو بابَ

بَوّابِ بَوادي وَبّادُ بوزِ

Drill 7. When the letter ب occurs joined to preceding and following letters, it takes the form ﺒ as in the model above. Underline the medial form of ب in the words below:

ب : دَبَّ	Independent
ﺑ : بابَ	Joined to a following letter
ﺒ : يَبودُ	Joined on both sides

بَيادي بَبوزِ يَبودُ يَبابُ

يُبادي دُبّي يُبْدي ذَيْبوبِ

Drill 8. Read:

دَبُا يَبودُ يُبادِ يَبو

يَبوبَ بَيادِ بَيادي يُبْدي

Drill 9. In its final joined form, ب takes the shape ـب . Underline this shape in the following:

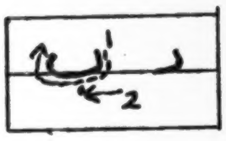
ب : دَبَّ	Independent
ﺑ : بابُ	Joined to a following letter
ﺒ : يَبودُ	Joined on both sides
ـب : ذَبَبَ	Final joined

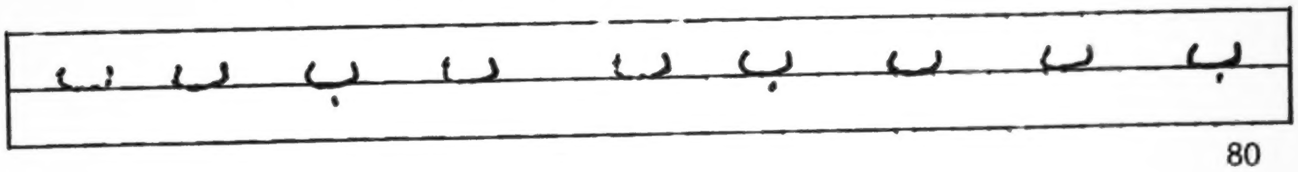
1 . يَبَ   2 . وَبَبَ   3 . بابُ   4 . داتِبُ

5 . يَبَبُ   6 . يابوبُ   7 . بيبرِ   8 . بَوّابُ

C. Writing

Drill 1. This is the independent form of ب . Notice the similarity between the letter ر and the first part of ب . See how the model letter is written, then copy it below as usual.





Answers

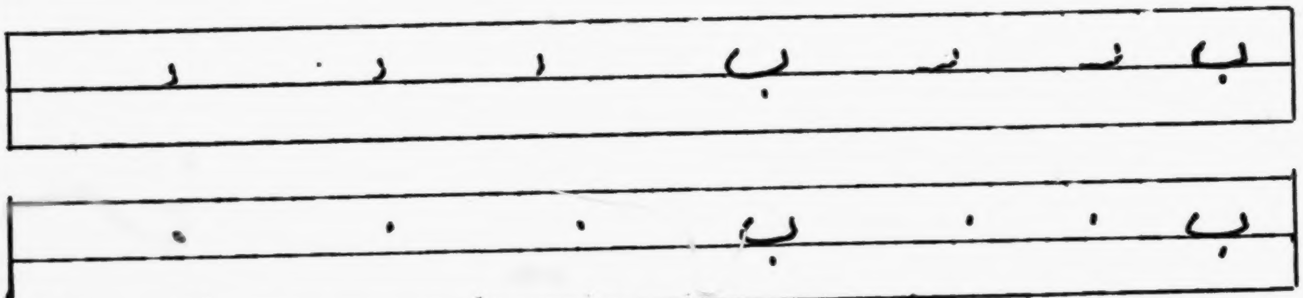
Part B.

Drill 8.

Check tape.

Drill 9.

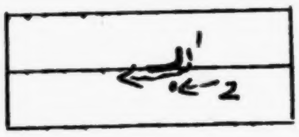
Numbers:
1, 2, 4, 5,
and 7.

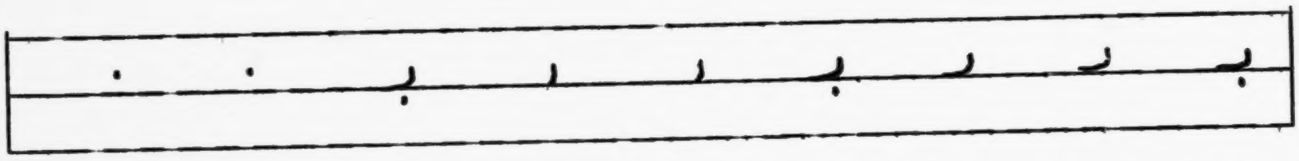


Drill 2. Pronounce the following words as you copy them

دَبَّ ذابَ ذَوَّبَ وَذابَ ذَوّابِ

Drill 3. The letter ب is a connector. The model shows you the shape it takes when joined to a following letter. Note that this joined shape consists of the most characteristic part of the independent form of the letter; generally the characteristic part is the first part of the independent form plus whatever dots it has. Copy the model below.

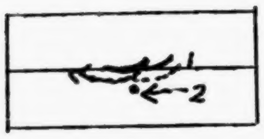


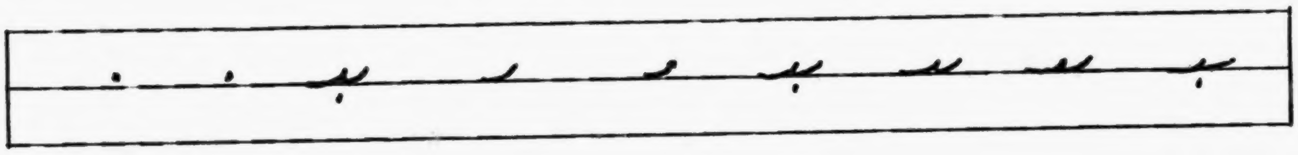


Drill 4. Trace over and then copy the following. Remember to add the dot of ب after the completion of the first non-connector.

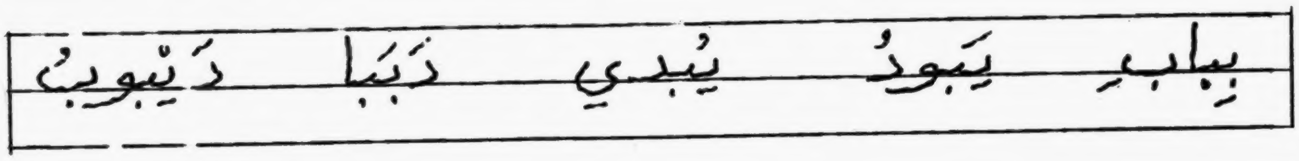
بابُ بَدا بادي بَوّابُ بَوادي

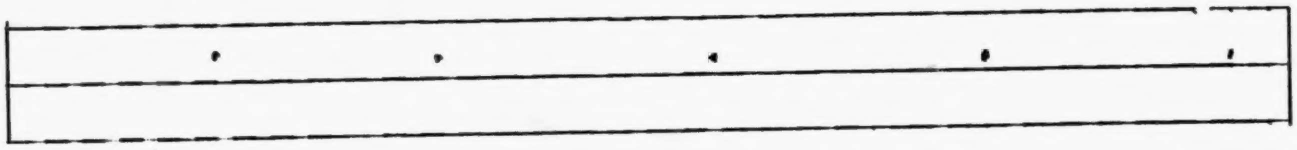
Drill 5. Note that the characteristic part of ب is slightly modified when joined on both sides.



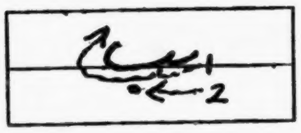


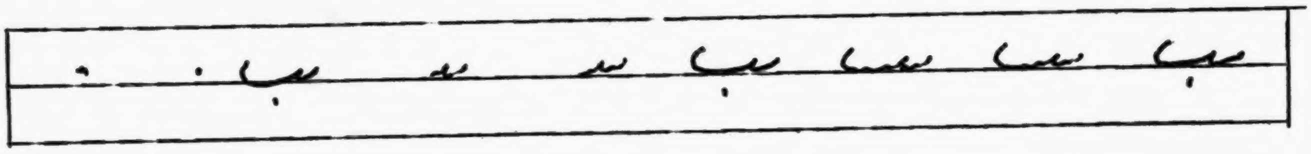
Drill 6. Trace over and then copy.


بابِ
يَبوذُ
يُبدي
دَبَبا
دَيْبوبُ

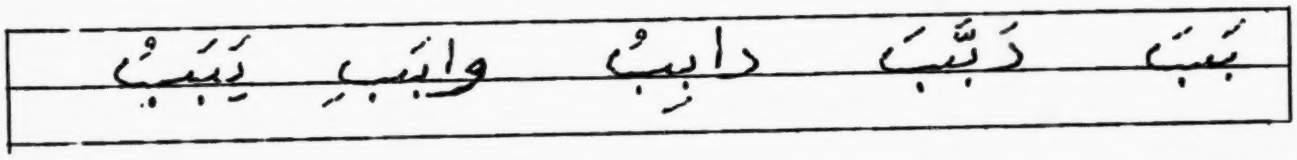


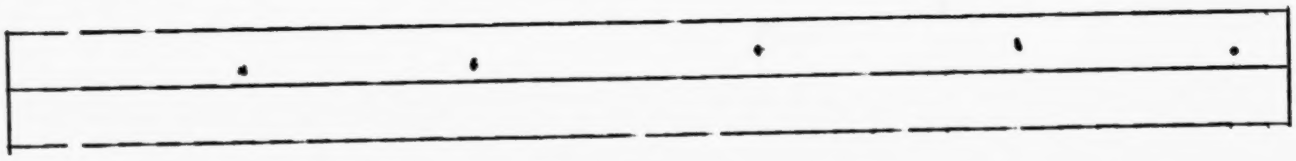
Drill 7. Finally, when ب is joined to a preceding letter only, the independent shape is linked to the preceding letter. Practice this shape below.



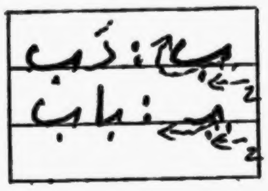


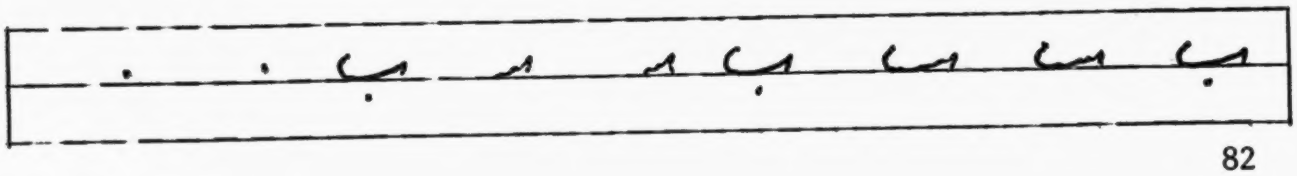
Drill 8. Trace over, then copy.

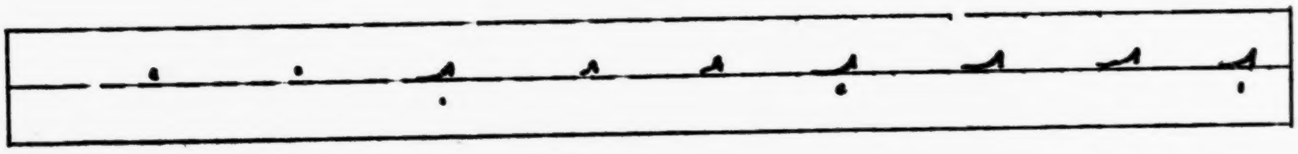

بَبَبَ
دَبَّبَ
دابِبُ
وابَبِ
يَبَبُ



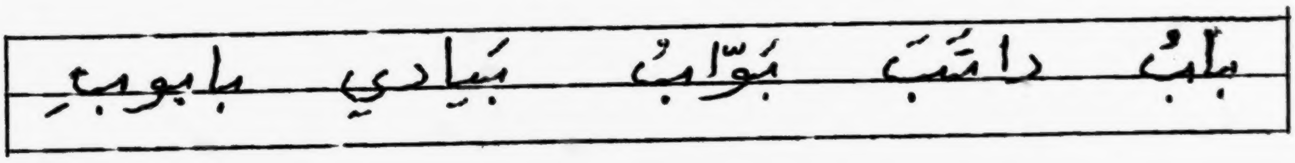
Drill 9. The shapes of ب you have already practiced are used in printed Arabic. There are some native speakers, however, who also use them in writing. Usually, written Arabic uses the variants ب for ب and بـ for بـ as shown above. Practice the models below.


2
2
Independent
Joined to a following letter





Drill 10. Trace over and then copy.



3. The consonant ت t

A. Pronounciation

Arabic ت (taa?) is sufficiently like English to cause no problem in pronunciation. Like all other Arabic consonants, it can be pronounced doubled in the middle of a word, as in:

فَتَّرَ	fattara
كَتَّبَ	kattaba

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation

B. Reading

The letter ت is exactly like ب in its various shapes except that it has two dots above instead of one below. Compare the following two charts with each other, then do the drills.

ت Example	ت Shape	ب Example	ب Shape	
ذاتَ	ت	ذابَ	ب	Independent
تابَ	ﺗ	بابَ	ﺑ	Joined to a following letter
بَتابَ	ﺘ	بَبابَ	ﺒ	Joined on both sides
بَتَ	ﺖ	بَبَ	ﺐ	Final joined

Answers

Part A.

Drill 1.

Check tape.

Drill 1. Underline both the independent shape of ت and the shape joined to a following letter.

ذاتَ تابو باتو دَوَتِ

تَوابي ذاتِبُ تابوتٌ ذَواتِ

Drill 2. Read:

ذَتِ باتَ تَبابُ تَوّابُ

ذاتِبُ تابوتٌ توتِ بَيّاتي

Drill 3. Underline the shapes of ت when it is joined on both sides and when it is final joined.

يَتوبُ باتَتِ تَبَّت يابِتُ

بِتي يَتَواذَدُ بَتاتُ تُوابيتُ

Drill 4. Read:

باتَتِ بُتاتُ تَتوبُ وُتَبِ

ذابَتِ بِتي تابو تَوابيتُ

C. Writing

Like ب , تَ is a connector. It is written exactly like ب in all its shapes except for the placement of two dots above instead of a dot below. Note that the two dots printed (••) are replaced by the sign (-) in handwritten Arabic. Study the chart below, then do the drills.

Example	Shape	
ذاتَ	ت	Independent
ذاتَ	ت	
تابَ	تـ	Joined to a following letter
تابَ	تـ	
بتاتَ	ـتـ	Joined on both sides
باتتِ	ـت	Final joined

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

ت : 1, 4, 7, and 8.

تـ : 2, 3, 5, and 6.

Drill 2.

Check tape.

Drill 3.

ـثـ : 1, 5, 6, and 7.

ـت : 2, 3, 4, and 8.

Drill 4.

Check tape.

Drill 1. The drill provides you with practice in writing words containing the independent shape of ٮ .

ذاٮَ ذَوَٮِ بوٮٌ باٮَ ذَواٮِ

Drill 2. Practice the following words, which contain the shape of ٮ joined to a following letter.

ٮابَ ٮوٮٌ باٮو ذاٮَبُ ٮابوٮٌ

Drill 3. The words of this drill include ٮ joined on both sides.

ٮَٮوبٌ بَٮاٮِ بِٮِي بَٮَدَ ٮَٮَوازَرُ

Drill 4. Here are five words which include the shape of ٮ when it is joined to the preceding letter only.

بَٮِ باٮَٮِ ذابَٮِ ٮَبيٮٌ ٮَوابيٮٌ

Drill 5. Trace over and then copy the following, paying special attention to the variant shapes of ت .

ذاتِ توتُ تابوتُ تَتوبُ باتَتِ

Drill 6. Turn back to Drill 4, page 47. Look at the first word and then turn to this section and copy it in the space below. Do the same with the third word in Drill 6, page 44, the second word in Drill 10, page 45; the second word in Drill 2, page 47; and the last word in Drill 4, page 47.

4. The letter ث θ.

A. Pronounciation

The letter ث (called θaaʔ in Arabic) represents the sound th as in English "think". It is transcribed with Greek theta: θ.

Notice that both Arabic and English have the consonants ث θ, i.e., th as in English "thin, theme, ether, bath", as well as ذ , i. e., th as in English "this, them, either, bathe". English unfortunately spells both consonants the same way, with th, while Arabic uses a special symbol for each. As a mnemonic device you might remember that ث has three dots and is pronounced like the th in three, while ذ has the other pronunciation.

The consonant ث θ may, of course, like any other consonant, be pronounced double:

كَثَّرَ	kaθθara
مَثَّلَ	maθθala

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation.

B. Reading

The letter ث has four shapes, which are exactly identical to those of ب and ت except that ث has three dots ۫ above the letter. Compare the following charts, one with the other, before you do the drills that follow.

ث

Example	Shape
ذاثَ	ث
ثابَ	ثـ
بَثاثَ	ـثـ
بَثَّ	ـث

ت

Example	Shape
ذاتَ	ت
تابَ	تـ
بَتابَ	ـتـ
بَتَّ	ـت

ب

Example	Shape	
ذابَ	ب	Independent
بابَ	بـ	Joined to following -letter
بَبابَ	ـبـ	Joined on both sides
بَبَّ	ـب	Final joined

Drill 1. Give the names of the following letters:

ا ب ت ث د ذ و ي

Drill 2. In the following, underline the indepe̶ndent shape of ث and its shape joined to following letter.

دَثَّ داثي ثابَ دَواثِ

ثَوابُ ثَوْبَى واثِبُ بَدَثَ

Drill 3. Read:

داثَ ثابَ ثَوابِ دوثِ

وَثَبَ بَتوثُ ثَوْبِ ثابو

Drill 4. Underline the shapes of ث when it it joined on both sides and when it is final connected.

بَثوثُ بَثاثِ باتِثُ تَثِبُ

يَبُثُّ وَبَثَّ بَثيثُ تَثاوَبَ

Drill 5. Read:

وَبَثَّ باثِثُ تَوابُثِ بَثوثُ

باثِثِ تُبُثُّ بَثّاثُ يَثِبُ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 2.

ث : 1, 3, 4, and 8.

ثـ : 2, 3, 5, and 7.

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

ـثـ : 1, 2, 4, 7, and 8.

ـث : 3, 5, 6, and 7.

Drill 5.

Check tape

C. Writing

ث is a connector and is written, in all its shapes, like ب and ت except for the three dots above. Note that in handwritten Arabic the sign ^ is used in place of the three dots. See chart below.

Example	Shape	
دَثَ	ث	Independent
دَثَ	ث	
ثابَ	ثـ	Joined to a following letter
ثابَ	ثـ	
بَثوثُ	ـثـ	Joined on both sides
بَثَّ	ـث	Final joined

The following four drills provide you with practice in writing the four shapes of ث .

Drill 1. ث in its independent shape.

دَثَ وَدَثَ توثِ دَوّاثُ بَتوثِ

Drill 2. ثـ joined to following letter.

ثابَ ثَوْبِ وَثَبَ ثُبوتُ واثِبُ

Drill 3. ـثـ joined on both sides.

بَثوثِ يَثِبُ بَثّاثُ تَثاوَبَ تَثوبُ

Drill 4. ـث final joined.

بَثَّ وَبَثَ يَبُثُّ بائِثُ تَوابُثِ

Drill 5. Variant shapes of ث .

تَوثِ ثَوْبُ بَثوثِ تَثاوَبَ بائِثُ

5. Review Drills

Drill 1. If you hear doubled consonants in the following words write ّ over the doubled consonants. Otherwise, leave the word as it is.

Example:

1 . ثبَّت
2 . توت
3 . ذوب
4 . بثوث
5 . تواب
6 . تبث
7 . ثوب
8 . وثب
9 . ثبات
10. بياتي

Answers

Review Drills.

Drill 1.

1. ثَبَّت
2. توت
3. ذوَّب
4. بثوث
5. توّاب
6. تبثُّ
7. ثوِب
8. وثَّب
9. ثبات
10. بيّاتي

Drill 2. (On tape) Circle the words read on tape.

Example:

1 . ذابَ ذاتَ ذاثَ
2 . بابَ باتَ ثابَ
3 . توثِ توتِ ثوْبِ
4 . ثَوْبي توبي يوبي
5 . يَتوبُ نَتوبُ بَثوثُ
6 . ثابِتُ باتِثُ باثِتُ
7 . يُبادي بَيادي تُبادي
8 . يَبيتُ بَثيثُ ثَبيتُ

Drill 3. Read:

ثابَ باتَتِ ثَوْبِ ثَبَّتَ

ثُبُتَ يَثِبُ وَثَبَ ثَباتي

بَثوثُ يَبيتُ بُوّابِ تَثاوَبَ

Drill 4. (On tape) Dictation.

Answers

Review Drills.

Drill 2.

1. ذاتَ
2. ثابَ
3. توتِ
4. توبي
5. يَتوبُ
6. باتِثُ
7. بَيادي
8. يَبيتُ

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

1. باتَ
2. ثوابُ
3. باتَثَ
4. يَثوبُ
5. تَثاوَبَ
6. وَثَبَتْ

Unit 5

The letter ر r
The letter ز z

1. The letter ر r

A. Pronunciation

ر raaʔ represents the consonant r as pronounced in Spanish or Italian caro. It is entirely unlike American English r, which in reality is more vowel than consonant: what, for example, are the vowels that are pronounced in "bird", "burred" and "berg"? In spite of the spelling, all these words are pronounced brd or brg, the r being the vocalic element. Indeed, if "berd" were a word, it too would be pronounced brd.

Arabic ر r by contrast is a true consonant. It is a flap-consonant produced by rapidly tapping the upper gum with the tip of the tongue. Listen to the following Arabic words that have ر r between two vowels, as read in Drill 1.

Drill 1. (On tape) Listening.

This sound is found in many languages, such as Spanish, Italian, Japanese, etc. It is also found in American English occasionally, as in the pronunciation of "three" = θrii, where r is a flap rather than a vowel; and normally in the pronunciation of t between vowels. That is, t in words such as "letter", "biting", "Otto", etc., is in reality a "flapped r" like Arabic ر . Prepare to pronounce ر by first practicing words like "oughta" in ("I ought to go"); "gotta" (in "I gotta go"); "lotta" in ("A lot of time").

Drill 2. (On tape) Imitation.

While ر r is a flap, double r - that is, رّ rr-is a trill (a rapid succession of several flaps). This is like rr in Castilian Spanish carro 'car' or perro 'dog'.

Drill 3. (On tape). a. Listening. Listen to the following pairs of Arabic words in which the only difference is the presence of rr as oposed to r.

If you have difficulty in producing a good trilled rr رّ , first try to get a "feel" for it by making the flap several times in rapid succession, e.g., ra-ra-ra-ra; then curl the tip of your tongue upward until it touches the gum; holding it there gently, blow air forcefully across it, making little adjustments in the precise location and muscular tension of the tip of the tongue, until you get it flapping vigorously. At first, you may have to use considerable breath-force. You may find it useful first to pronouce sh (as in English "shoe") to position the tongue properly; then, holding the tongue firm, bring the tip of the tongue up to the gum, almost to the point of blocking off the stream of air. A forceful expulsion of air should produce a trill.

Drill 4. (On tape) b. Imitation.

Drill 5. a. Listen to the following words. Say each word, then repeat it doubling the consonant ر .

b. Listen to the correct answer on the tape.

c. Repeat the correct answer to yourself.

d. Listen to the tape again.

B. Reading

Drill 1. This is the independent form of the letter ر raaʔ Circle the same letter below.

ر : رادَ

ر د ب ر و ر ت

ث ر ذ ن ر ف و

Drill 2. Underline the letter ر in the following.

1 . دارَ
2 . رادَ
3 . دَرَّبَ
4 . بارَ
5 . دوري
6 . بارودِ
7 . شُوْرٌ
8 . رودي

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

5

Drill 2.

Initial:
2, 8

Medial:
3, 5, 6

Final:
1, 4, 7

Drill 3. Read.

دورُ ثارَ دَرَّبَ بارودُ

ثُوّارُ رُوّادُ رودي وُرودِ

Drill 4. The letter ر may occur joined to a preceding letter, but not to a following one. Look at the model avoe then underline the similar form below.

ـر : بَرَدَ

Joined to letter preceding.

1 . بَرَدَ 2 . تُرابُ 3 . ثَريدُ 4 . يُريدُ

5 . بَرّادُ 6 . بَرْبَرَ 7 . بَرَّرَ 8 . بُرودِ

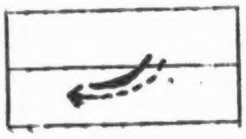
Drill 5. Read.

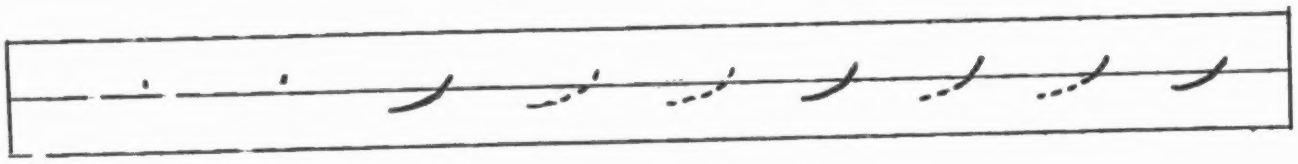
بارودُ بَرَّرَ يُريدُ تُرابِ

بَرادي ثَرْثارُ بُرودِ ثَريدُ

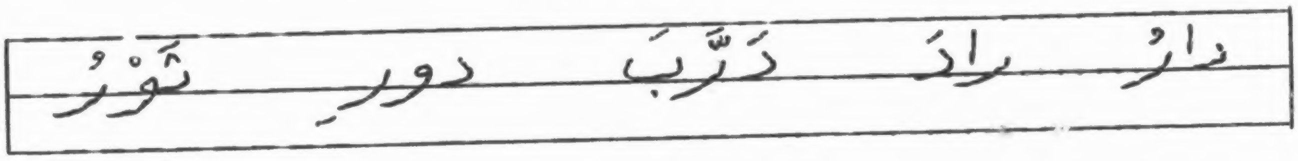
C. Writing

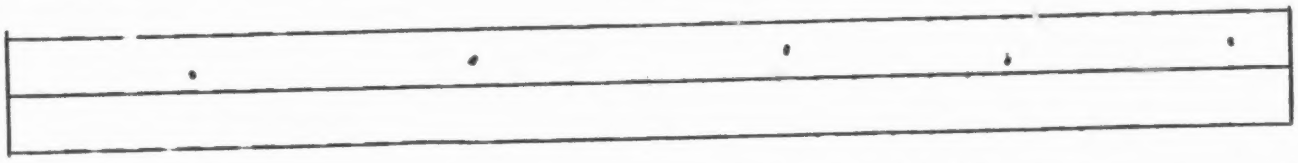
Drill 1. Note how in writing the letter ر we start above the line and curve downward moving towards the left as you see above. Practice the model below.



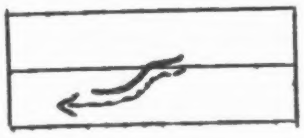


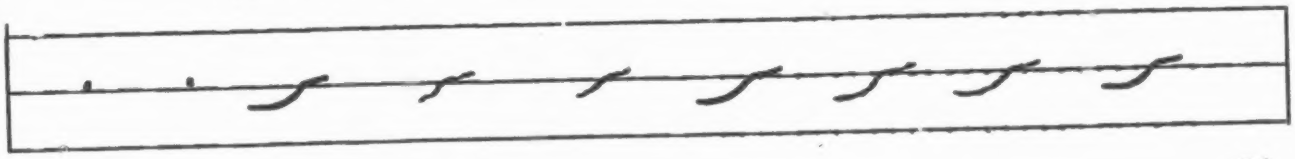
Drill 2. Trace over, then copy the following.





Drill 3. This is the shape of ـر when it combines with a preceding letter. Note that the combination is written in one movement. Copy the model below.





Drill 4. Practice the following:

بَرَدَ شَرِيدٌ بَرْبَرَ شَرْشَرَ بَرَّرَ

2. The letter ز z.

A. Pronunciation

The letter ز zayn represents the consonant z, as in English "zero, vocalize". Arabic ز and English z are similar enought to permit the substitution of one for the other without problem. Arabic ز, like other Arabic consonants, may of course be doubled, as in:

بَزَرَ	bazara
بَزَّرَ	bazzara

B. Reading

The letter ز has two shapes which are exactly like those of ر except for the dot above. See charts below.

ز		ر		
ز	زادَ	ر	رادَ	Independent
ـز	بَزَّرَ	ـر	بَرَّرَ	Joined to preceding letter.

Drill 1. Underline the letter ز in the following.

1 . زارَ　2 . بازُ　3 . ريبِ　4 . يَزيدُ

4 . راتِبُ　6 . يَزورُ　7 . بُروزُ　8 . زَرَّرَ

Drill 2. Read:

زادَ　بَرَزَ　دُروزِ　تَرورُ

يَزيدُ　يُزارُ　زيزِ　بُروزِ

Answers

Drill 1.

Independent: 1, 2, 3, 7, and 8.

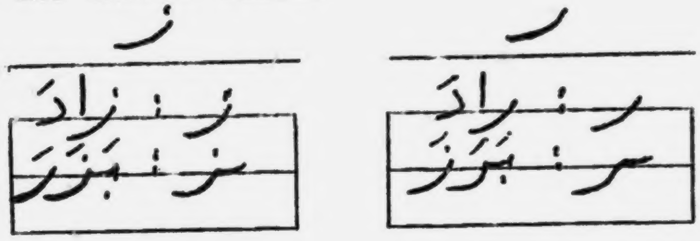
Joined: 4, and 6.

Drill 2.

Check tape

C. Writing

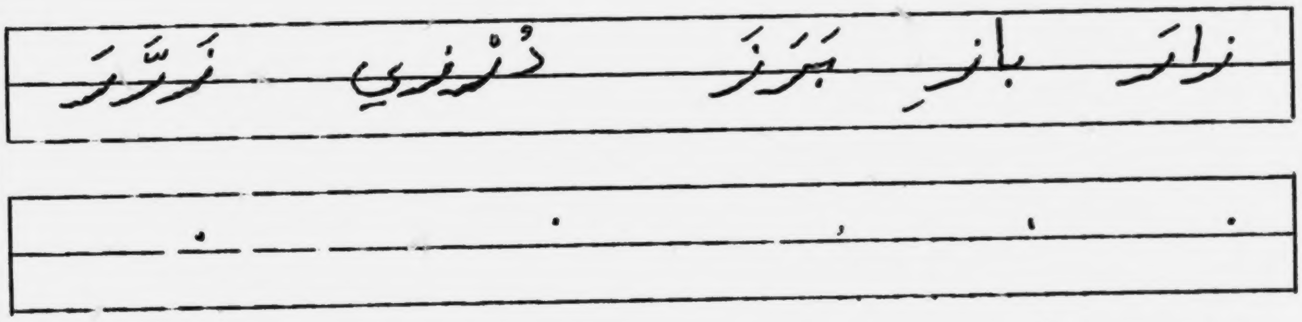
In writing, the two shapes of ز are exactly identical to those of ر except that the former have a dot above. This is illustrated in the charts below.



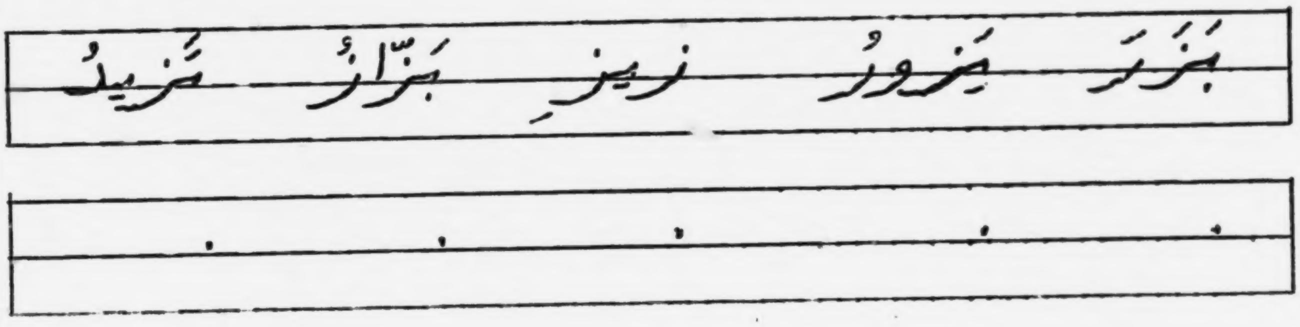
Independent

Joined to preceding letter

Drill 1. The following words include the independent shape of ز . Trace over, then copy them.



Drill 2. Practice the following words which contain ز joined to preceding letter.



3. Review Drills

Drill 1. (On tape): If the word read is the same as the one written, circle the word; if not, circle the check mark.

1 .	بَريدُ	X	6 .	دُرْزي	X
2 .	ثَريدِ	X	7 .	بَرَزَ	X
3 .	راتِبُ	X	8 .	وُرودُ	X
4 .	زيزُ	X	9 .	تُرابِ	X
5 .	بُروزَ	X	.10	تَروري	X

Answers

Drill 1.

X [✓ بَرِيدٌ] . 1
[✓ X] ثَرِيدٍ . 2
X [✓ راتِبٌ] . 3
[✓ X] زيزٌ . 4
X [✓ بُروزَ] . 5
[✓ X] دُرْزي . 6
[✓ X] بَرَزَ . 7
[✓ X] وُرودٌ . 8
X [✓ تُرابِ] . 9
X [✓ تَروري] .10

Drill 2.
Check tape

Drill 3.

بَرَزَ . 1
بَرادي . 2
دُرْزي . 3
بَريدُ . 4
يُبَرِّزُ . 5
يِزورُ . 6

Drill 2. Read.

زَرَدٌ تُرابِ بَزّازٌ ثيرانٌ يَدورُ

يُريدُ بَرَزَ تَرَزي يَزورُ بارِزٌ

Drill 3. (On tape) Dictation.

Unit 6

The letter ف f
The letter ن n
Nunation ـٌ -un, ـً -an, ـٍ -in

1. The letter ف f.

A. Pronunciation

The letter ف (faa?) is pronounced like f in "fat, roof". It may, of course, be pronounced double.

B. Reading

Drill 1. ف faa? is a connector and has four shapes. The model on the right shows the independent shape. Circle the same shape below.

ف	دَفَ	Independent

1 . دَفَ
2 . ذَدَفَ
3 . تافَ
4 . زَرْفٌ
5 . تَرَفُ
6 . يَدُفُّ
7 . ذَدَّفَ
8 . ذودافُ

Drill 2. Read:

دَفَ ذَدَفَ تافَ زَرْفٌ
تَرَفُ يَدُفُّ ذَدَّفَ ذودافُ

Drill 3. The letter ف takes the shape فـ when it is combined with a following letter. Underline this joined shape in the following.

ف	دَفَ	Independent
فـ	فاتَ	Joined to following letter.

1 . فاتَ
2 . دافي
3 . ثَوْرُ
4 . فَريدُ
5 . تَوافي
6 . زَفافُ
7 . فَواتٌ
8 . وُفودُ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Numbers:
1, 2, 4, 6,
7, and 8.

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Numbers:
1, 2, 4, 5,
6, 7, and 8.

Drill 4. Read:

فارٌ دافي فَريدُ فَوا تِ

وَفْدُ يافا دَفْتَرُ زَفافُ

Drill 5. When joined on both sides, ف takes the shape ـفـ . Underline the same shape below.

ف	دَفَ	Independent
فـ	فاتَ	Joined to following letter.
ـفـ	بَفْتُ	Joined on both sides

1 . تَفوتُ   2 . تَفي   3 . يَفْدي   4 . تَفادي

5 . ثُبوتُ   6 . تَفافُ   7 . فَتاتي   8 . تَفاوُتُ

Drill 6. Read:

بَفْتُ تَفوتُ فُوا تِ فَفَادَ

فَيّونُ تَفا فُ تَفْدي تَفاوُتِ

Drill 7. Here are the four shapes of ف .

ف	دَفَ	Independent
فـ	فاتَ	Joined to following letter.
ـفـ	بَفْتُ	Joined on both sides.
ـف	وَتَفَ	Final joined.

1 . دَبَفَ   2 . دافَفَ   3 . ذَفَرَ   4 . دُفوفُ

5 . يايِفُ   6 . تُفوفُ   7 . يَتُفَّ   8 . دَفاتِرُ

Answers

Drill 4.

Check tape

Drill 5.

Numbers:
1, 2, 3, 4,
6, and 8.

Drill 6.

Check tape

Drill 7.

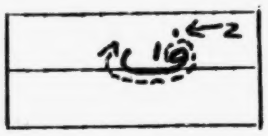
Numbers:
1, 2, 5, and
7.

Drill 8. Read:

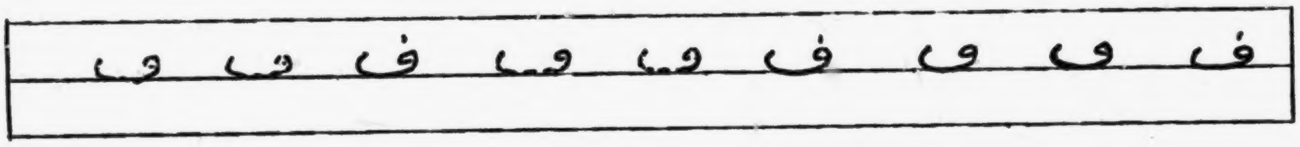
وَتَفَ	دُفوف	ياتِفُ	تُفوفُ
فَذابَ	يَتُفُّ	دافَفَ	تُفوتُ

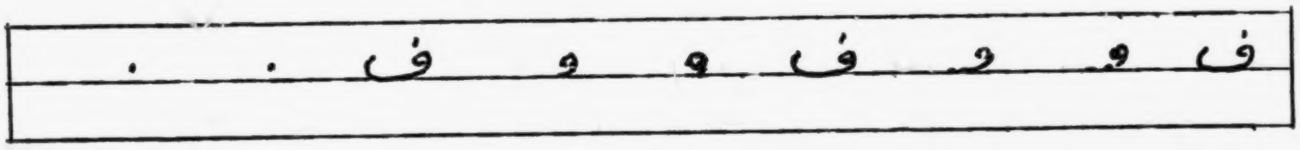
C. Writing

Drill 1. Like ب , ت , ث the letter ف is written on the line (unlike ر , ز and و which go below the line.) Note the similarities between the circle of ف and the circle of و . Practice the model.

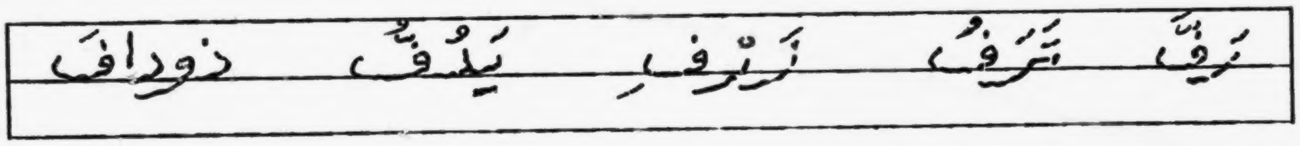


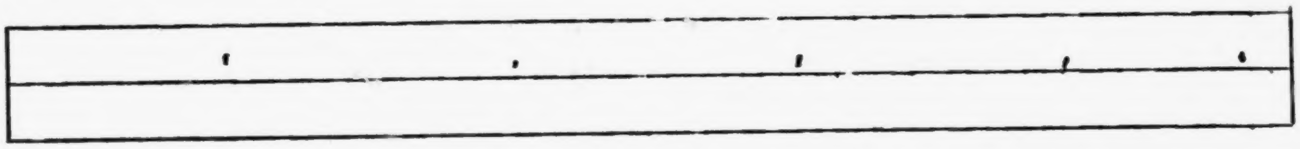
Independent



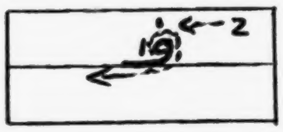


Drill 2. Copy the following, tracing over the dotted lines first.

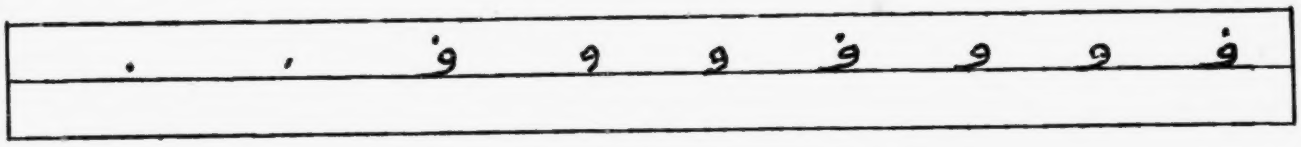




Drill 3. Only the characteristic part of ف --the circle plus the dot, as in the box at right--is used when this letter is joined to a following letter. Copy the model below.



Joined to following letter.

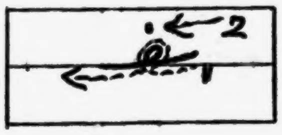


Answers
Part B.
Drill 8.
Check tape

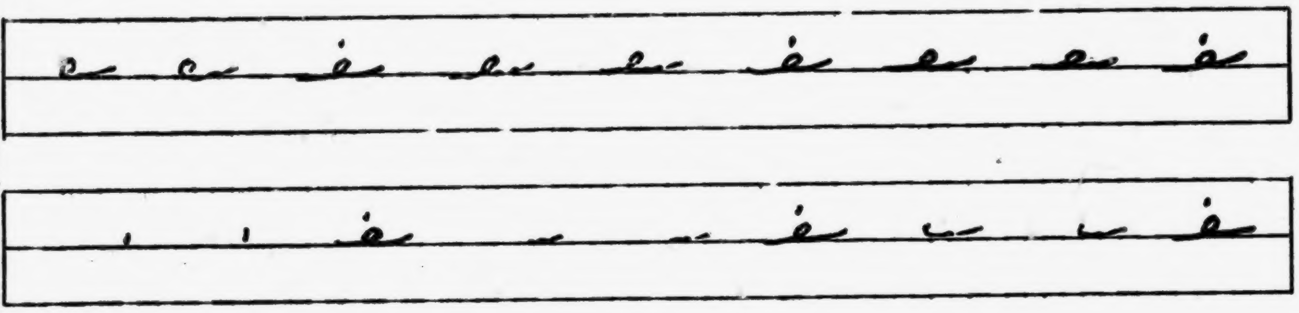
Drill 4. In copying the words below, remember to add the dot of ف as well as other dots after the completion of the first non-connector (or the last letter of the word if there are no non-connectors).

فات فُريد وَفْد دَفْتَر زَواف

Drill 5. Follow the model as you write ف joined on both sides.



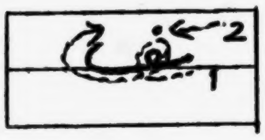
Joined on both sides.



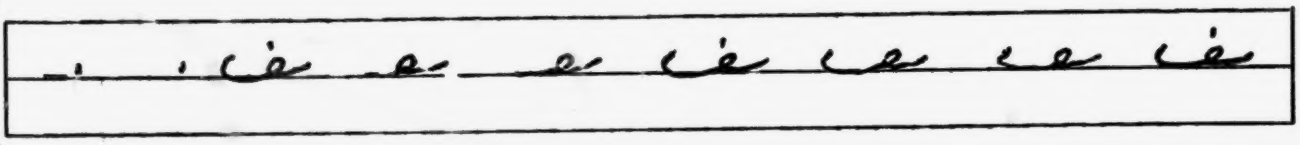
Drill 6. Copy the following in the usual way.

يَفْتَرِ يَفْدي تَفوتُ فَفادَ تَفاوُتِ

Drill 7. When joined to preceding letter only, ف takes the shape on the right. Make this shape below.



Final joined.



Drill 8. Practice the following.

وَتَف يابِف يَتُفّ دابِف واتَف

2. The letter ن n.

A. Pronunciation

The letter ن (nuun) has the value of English n as in "no, moon".

B. Reading

Drill 1. ن nuun is a connector. Here is the independent shape. Underline this shape in the words below.

ن ؛ بانَ	Independent

1 . زانَ
2 . ذانُ
3 . فيرانُ
4 . فوزانُ
5 . فَدّانُ
6 . تابَ
7 . بَيانُ
8 . رُفاتِ

Drill 2. Give the names of the following.

ا ا ب ت ث د ذ ر ز ف ن و ي

Drill 3. Read:

بانَ دانَ فَتّانُ بَردانُ

زُبونُ فيرانُ فوزانُ فِتْيانُ

The shape of ن when it is joined to a following letter and the shape connected in both directions are exactly like those of ب and ت except that the ن shapes take a dot above. See chart on next page.

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Numbers: 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 7.

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Check tape

Joined on both sides	Joined to following letter	Letter
ـبـ	بـ	ب
ـتـ	تـ	ت
ـثـ	ثـ	ث
ـيـ	يـ	ي
ـنـ	نـ	ن

Drill 4. Underline the shape of ن joined to following letter and its shape joined on both sides.

1 . نادي
2 . نونٌ
3 . بَنات
4 . ناري
5 . زينات
6 . فُنونٌ
7 . بَنْدٌ
8 . فَتّانٌ

Drill 5. Read:

نونٌ فُرْنٌ نَباتٍ بَناتُ

راني فُنونٌ فيرانٌ بَنونَ

Drill 6. A final joined ن takes the shape as shown in the model.

Read:

ـن : فَنٌّ

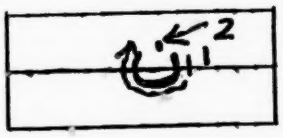
Final joine

دَفَنَ فَتَنَ فاتِنٌ رِتبْنٌ

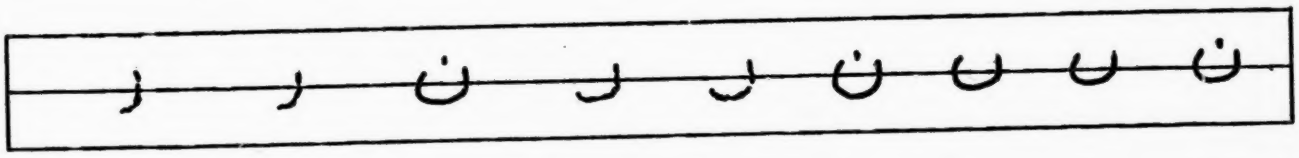
تينٌ زَيْتونٌ وَثَنٌ تَنوينٌ

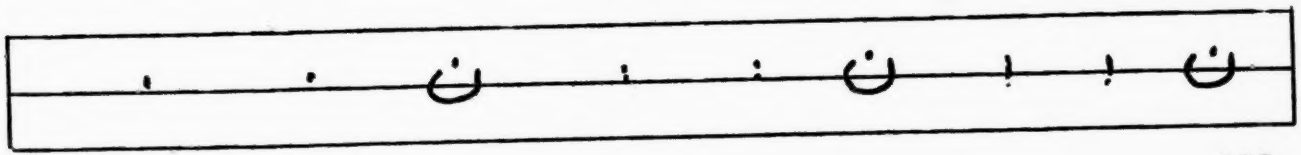
C. Writing

Drill 1. Note that unlike ث، ت، ر، ي and ف which are all written on the line, ن goes below the line. Practice the model below.



Independen





Answers

Part B.

Drill 4.

Numbers:
1, 2, 3, 4
5, 6, 7,
and 9.

Drill 5.

Check tape

Drill 6.

Check tape

Drill 2. Trace over, then copy.

زانَ بانَ فدّانُ بَيانِ فوزانُ

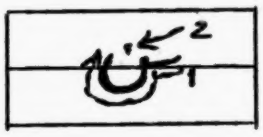
Drill 3. The following words include the shape of ن joined to following letter. Pronounce each word as you write it.

نونُ نارَ نادي نَباتِ نوري

Drill 4. Here are words with ن joined in both directions.

بَناتُ فُنونُ بَنْدُ فَنّانَ زَيْنَبُ

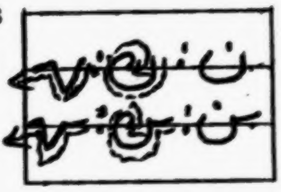
Drill 5. Note that final ن is a descending letter; that is, the preceding letter is joined to it at the top rather than at the bottom as with ب , ت , ث . Compare تِن and تِب . Practice the following.



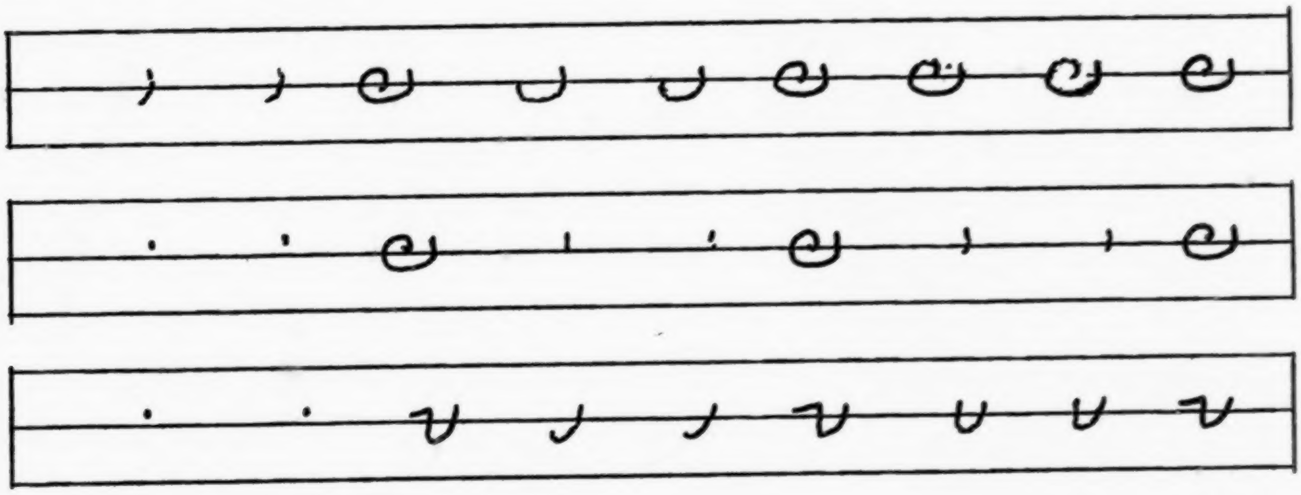
Final joined

دَفَنَ فَتَنَ تينُ فاتِنُ مَنْوينُ

Drill 6. The independent shape ن as well as the final joined ـن may have the variants shown above. These variants are used in written Arabic only. Make these variants below, following the directions shown by the arrows.


Independen

Final join



Drill 7. Trace over, then copy.

نونُ بَيانَ فوزانُ فاتِنٌ تَنوينُ

The chart below contains a summary of all the written shapes of ن .

Example	Shape	
بان	ن	Independent
بان	ن	
بان	ن	
ناب	نـ	Joined to following letter
ناب	نـ	
بنات	ـنـ	Joined on both sides
فَن	ـن	Final joined.
فَن	ـن	
فَن	ـن	

3. *Nunation* (in Arabic تَنوين *tanwiin*) is the adding of an n (Arabic نون *nuun*) at the end of a word which is not definite in meaning. For example:

ʔalbaabu	'the door'
baabun	'a door'

This final -n, which always follows one of the short vowels, is written in a very special way: it is symbolized by the writing of the short-vowel sign twice, thus ٌ (an abbreviation of ُُ) for -*un*, ً for -*an*, and ٍ for -*in*. The Arabic names for these signs are *ḍammataan* (literally, "two *ḍammas*"), *faṭhataan* ("two *faṭha's*") and *kasrataan* ("two *kasra's*") respectively. These will now be dealt with individually.

ḍammataan ٌ -*un*

A. *Pronunciation*

The ending ٌ -*un* is pronounced, as would be expected from the spelling, like *u* in English "put" plus *n*. Remember that Arabic *u* is a short vowel, and must always be pronounced short and clipped; it is never drawled or prolonged as English vowels may be.

B. *Reading*

Drill 1. This is the *tanwiin* sign -*un* written over the last letter of the word. Point to each of the following words as you listen to then as they are read on the tape.

دارٌ *daarun*

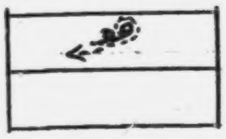
دارٌ وَفْدٌ وَزيرٌ بِنْتٌ بَناتٌ فارٌ ريفٌ زَفافٌ

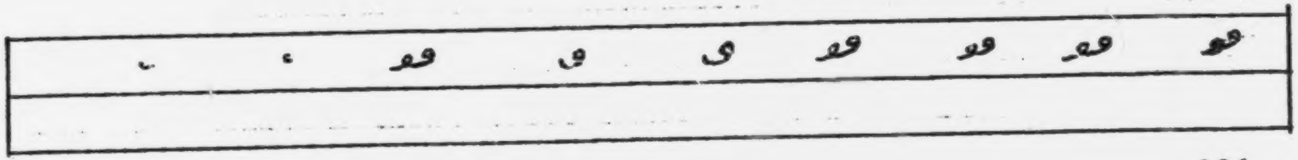
Drill 2. Read:

نورٌ دارٌ ثَباتٌ دَفْتَرٌ نونٌ فَريدٌ دُفوفٌ بَيانٌ

C. *Writing*

Drill 1. The *tanwiin* sign ٌ is composed of double ُ combined and written in one stroke. Copy the model below.





Drill 2. Trace over then copy the following. Note that ـٌ is written above the final letter in each word.

بابٌ نونٌ فَريدٌ بَيانٌ بَيْتٌ

fathataan ـً -an

A. Pronunciation

Fathataan ـً -an is pronounced like -one in English "done", or -un in "pun". Remember that Arabic short a is never lengthened or drawn out in pronunciation.

B. Reading

Fathataan consists of two fatha's, as indicated earlier. It is normally written over ا , which does not affect the pronunciation. In a sense, fathataan could be defined as the combination of ʔalif plus two fatha's which has the pronunciation value of -an: اً .

Drill 1. Listening (on tape). The following pairs of words contrast dammataan and fathataan; read them silently as you listen to the tape.

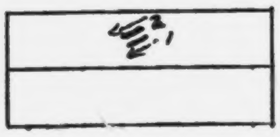
دارٌ — دارًا   وَفْدٌ — وَفْدًا
ريفٌ — ريفًا   زُفافٌ — زُفافًا
بابٌ — بابًا   دَفْتَرٌ — دَفْتَرًا
فَريدٌ — فَريدًا   بَيْتٌ — بَيْتًا

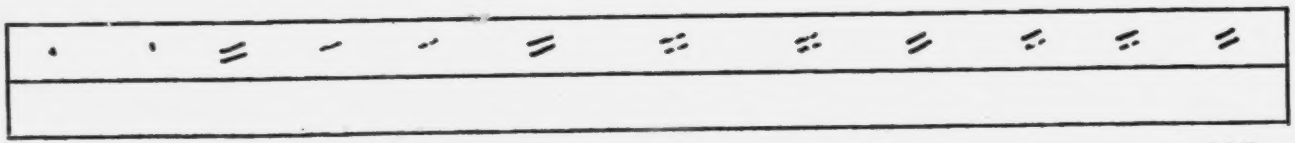
Drill 2. Read:

نارًا   بابًا   وَرْدًا   ذَنْبًا
بَريدًا   وَزيرًا   تينًا   زَيْتونًا

C. Writing

Drill 1. In making the tanwiin sign ـً we write doubled ـَ parallel to each other. Practice the model below.





Drill 2. Pronounce each of the following words as you write them.

دارًا وَفْدًا بَيْتًا بَيانًا وَزيرًا

kasrataan ٍ -in

A. Pronunciation

Kasrataan ٍ -in is pronounced like -in in English "tin"; it is a short vowel, of course, and is never lengthened in pronunciation (or drawled) as is often done in English.

B. Reading

Kasrataan is written below the last letter of the word, as is illustrated at the right.

دارٍ daarin

Drill 1. Listening (on tape). Read silently the following words as they are read on tape.

دارٍ بَيْتٍ فُرْنٍ دَفْتَرٍ

وادٍ وُفودٍ وَزيرٍ فَواتٍ

Drill 2. Give the names of the following signs:

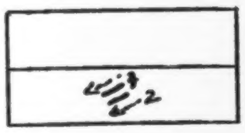
َ ُ ِ ً ٌ ٍ ّ ْ

Drill 3. Read:

نورٍ زَفافٍ دَرْبٍ بُيوتٍ بَفْتٍ نَفيرٍ

C. Writing

Drill 1. The tanwiin sign ٍ is written exactly like ِ except that it is written below the final letter in the word. Practice the following. See next page.



فُرْنٍ بَيْتٍ شُرابٍ وَفْدٍ دَفْتَرٍ

4. Review Drills

Drill 1. Identification (on tape).

	ٌ	ً	ٍ	
. 1			XX	Example
. 2				
. 3				
. 4				
. 5				
. 6				
. 7				
. 8				

Drill 2. If the word read is the same as the word written, circle the word; if not, circle the check mark.

. 1	ريفٌ	X
. 2	نغيرٍ	X
. 3	بنا تٍ	X
. 4	فَيّونٌ	X
. 5	رَنينٌ	X
. 6	نُريدُ	X
. 7	دَفْترا	X
. 8	رَنّانٌ	X
. 9	تَنْوينٌ	X
.10	فاتِنٌ	X

Drill 3. Read:

فُنونٌ رَنينٌ بَفْتٌ ريفٍ نُريدُ

يَنوبُ زَفافًا فَنّانٍ دَفْترانِ

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 1.

ـٍ	ـً	ـٌ	
XX		XX	. 1
		XX	. 2
	XX		. 3
		XX	. 4
		XX	. 5
XX			. 6
		XX	. 7
	XX		. 8

Drill 2.

X [✓ ريفٌ] . 1

[✓ X] نَفيرٍ . 2

[✓ X] بناتٍ . 3

[✓ X] فيون . 4

X [✓ رَنينٌ] . 5

[✓ X] نُريدُ . 6

[✓ X] دَفْتَراً . 7

X [✓ رَنّانٌ] . 8

X [✓ تَنوينٌ] . 9

X [✓ فاتِنٌ] .10

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4. True or false:

False	True	
☐	☐	1. The letter faa? is an extension of waaw plus a dot above it.
☐	☐	2. The position of the dot(s) distinguishes the forms of ب , ت , ث , ى , and ن , when connected to following letter or joined on both sides.
☐	☐	3. ف is a connector.
☐	☐	4. In writing the syllable نو we start with the dot.
☐	☐	5. The tanwiin signs ـٌ ـً ـٍ are pronounced with the consonant ن added to the short vowels ـُ, ـَ, ـِ .

Drill 5. Dictation (on tape).

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 4.

F	T	
☒	☐	. 1
☐	☒	. 2
☐	☒	. 3
☒	☐	. 4
☐	☒	. 5

Drill 5.

نورٌ . 1

نَباتٍ . 2

فَنّانٌ . 3

نُفورٌ . 4

تَينٍ . 5

رَنيناً . 6

Unit 7

The letter ل l
The letter ك k
The letter ق q

1. The letter ل l

A. Pronunciation

Arabic l (ل laam) corresponds to English l; compare (listen to tape) Arabic laam and English "lamb". In both of these words where l precedes a vowel, l is produced by touching the tip of the tongue to the teeth (Arabic) or to the tooth ridge behind the teeth (English) as the air passes around the side of the tongue. When, however, l follows a vowel, English and Arabic differ in their pronunciation of it. In English, post-vocalic l is pronounced with the back part of the tongue tensed and raised up towards the velum, giving the l a velar or "back" kind of coloring. Arabic, on the other hand, uses the same pronunciation of l after vowels as it does before vowels. The following drill illustrates this difference in post-vocalic l's.

Drill 1. (On tape) Listening.

Drill 2. (On tape) Eight English and Arabic words will be read to you. Listen carefully then check the proper block.

Arabic	English	
☐	☐	. 1
☐	☐	. 2
☐	☐	. 3
☐	☐	. 4
☐	☐	. 5
☐	☐	. 6
☐	☐	. 7
☐	☐	. 8

Answers

Part A.

Drill 1.
Check tape

Drill 2.

Arab.	Eng.	
☒	☐	. 1
☐	☒	. 2
☐	☒	. 3
☒	☐	. 4
☐	☒	. 5
☐	☒	. 6
☐	☒	. 7
☒	☐	. 8

Before you practice Arabic words, try pronouncing some English words with final l as an Arab would pronounce them in Arabic.

Drill 3. (On tape) Imitation.

Drill 4. (On tape) a. Listening; b. Imitation.

The point has just been made that Arabic l differs from English l in that it is pronounced the same after vowels as it is before vowels. There are two exceptions to this: l after vowels is pronounced in Arabic like post-vocalic English l (a) when it is in the same word as certain "back" consonants, such as ق which will be presented later in this unit, or (b) in certain forms of the word for "God". Compare (listen to tape) the word إِلٰهٌ ?ilaahun 'a god' with اللّٰهُ ?aḷḷaahu 'God', which is transcribed with ḷ to show that it is pronounced like l in English "feel" rather than "leaf". Note also that the vowel aa after ḷ is pronounced like a in "father". That is, you must simply memorize the fact that the word اللّٰهُ ?aḷḷaahu meaning "God" is pronounced with post-vocalic ḷ rather than the pre-vocalic type. In the word لِلّٰهِ lillaahi 'to God', however, l is the pre-vocalic type because it follows the palatal vowel i.

This backed pronunciation, in which the back of the tongue is tensed and raised up toward the soft palate, or velum (as for the vowel in "good"), is called velarization, and is symbolized by a dot under the letter. The non-backed variety is referred to as plain. Thus, l is plain, while ḷ is velarized.

B. Reading

Drill 1. This is the letter ل laam in its independent shape. Circle the same letter below.

ل : دالٌ	Independent

1 . دالٌ   2 . ذالٌ   3 . باتَ   4 . زالَ   5 . نَوالٌ

6 . فولٌ   7 . دُوَلٌ   8 . بالٌ   9 . فالٌ   10. ذاتَ

Drill 2. Say the names of the following letters.

ا ب ت ث د ذ ر ز ل ن و ي

Drill 3. Read:

ذالٌ فولٌ زالَ فالٌ

بالٌ دُوَلٌ نَوالٌ

Drill 4. Joined to a following letter, ل takes the shape ـل . Compare this shape with the independent one, then underline the joined shape below.

ل : دالٌ	Independent
ـل : لَنْ	Joined to follow-in letter

1 . لَنْ   2 . لَذيذٌ   3 . ليبيا   4 . دالٌ

5 . لولو   6 . لُبْنانُ   7 . ليفٌ   8 . لُبٌّ

Drill 5. Read:

لُبٌّ لَبَنٌ وَلَنْ لولو

ليفٌ لُبنانُ ليبيا

Drill 6. Note that the combination (ل + ا) is written لا . Read:

ل + ا = لا

لا لانَ لاوي لاذَ

لانو دَلالٌ لافي

Drill 7. ل has the shape ـلـ when it is joined to following and preceding letters, as you see on the right. Read:

ل ; دالٌ	Independent
ـل ; لَنْ	Joined to following letter.
ـلـ ; بَلَدٌ	Joined on both sides.

بَلَدٌ بَلْفٌ بِلادٌ تَليدٌ

يُلَوِّنُ فُلانٌ فَلَتَ تَلَبَّثُ

Answers

Part A.

Drill 3.
Check tape

Drill 4.
Check tape

Part B.

Drill 1.
Numbers:
1, 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Answers

Part B.

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

Numbers:
1, 2, 3, 5,
6, 7, and 8.

Drill 5.

Check tape

Drill 6.

Check tape

Drill 7.

Check tape

Drill 8. These are the four shapes of ل . Compare the final joined shape with the others, then read the following.

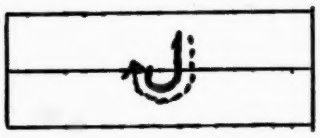
ل	دالٌ	Independent
لـ	لَنْ	Joined to following letter.
ـلـ	بَلَدٌ	Joined on both sides.
ـل	بَلْ	Final joined.

1 . فَلَّ   2 . نالَ   3 . تِلالٌ   4 . بابِلٌ   5 . فَلافِلُ

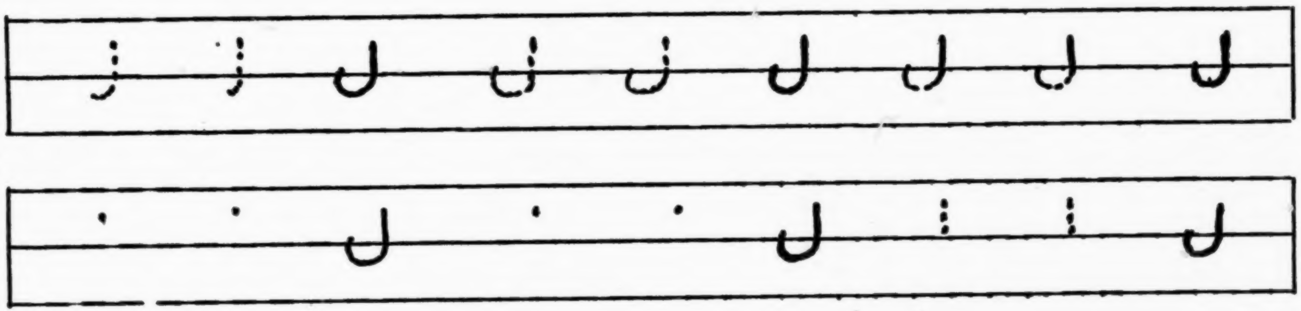
6 . نَوالٌ   7 . فَلَنْ   8 . بُلْبُلٌ   9 . فَتيلٌ

C. Writing

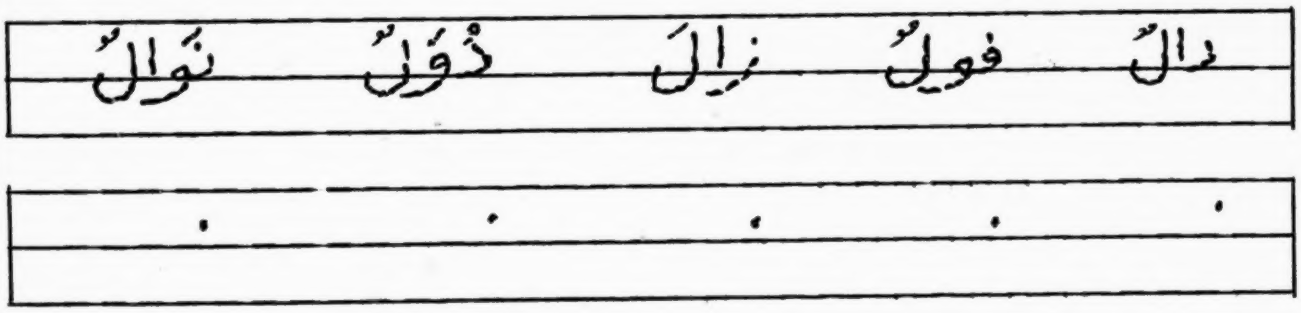
Drill 1. Note how in making the independent shape of ل we start above the line writing ا and curving downward below the line, then leftward and again upward to a point on the line. Copy the model below.



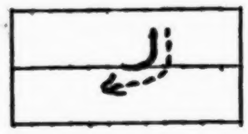
Independent



Drill 2. Sound out each of the following words as you write them.



Drill 3. The shape of ل joined to a following letter does not go below the line as you see on the right. Copy the model below.



Joined to a following lette

Answers

Part B.

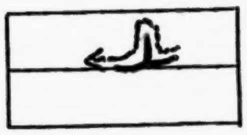
Drill 8.

Numbers: 1, 4, 5, 8, and 9.

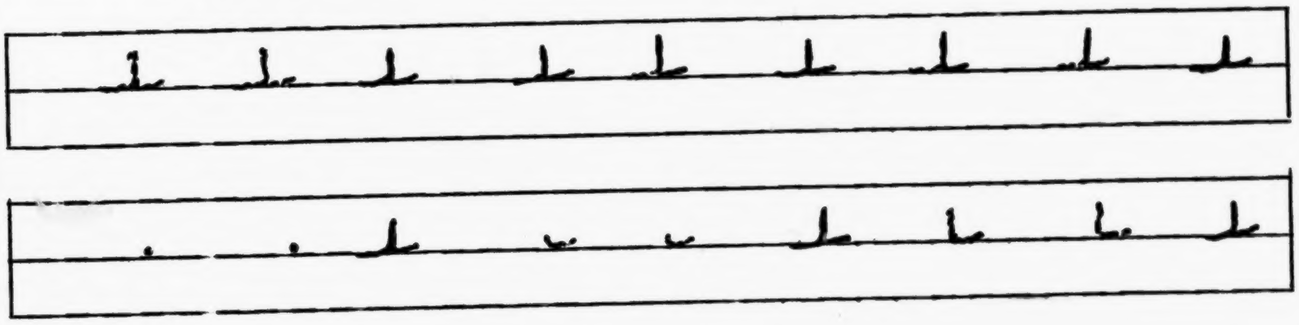
Drill 4. Copy the following words as usual.

لُبٌّ لولو لُبنانُ ليبيا لَذيذٌ

Drill 5. When connected in both directions, the shape of ل should be written in one movement, moving from the preceding letter upward and then retracing the same path downward into the following letter. Follow the arrow above in making the model below.



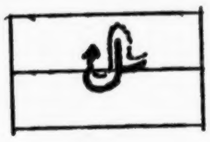
Joined on both sides.



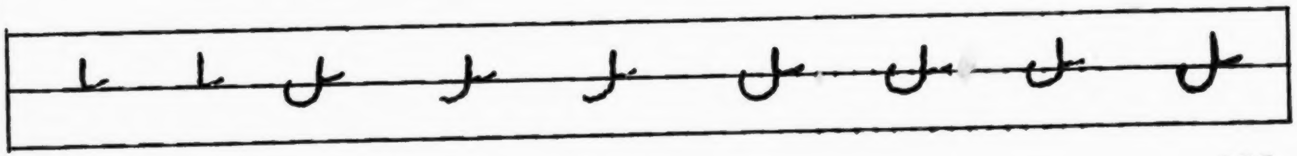
Drill 6. Practice the following.

بَلَدٌ بِلادٌ فَلَتَ بَلَفَ ثَلاثٌ

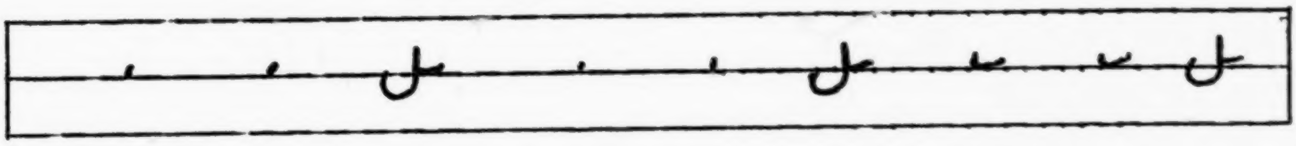
Drill 7. When ل occurs final joined, the preceding letter is connected to it just above the curve. Like the shape joined on both sides, the final joined shape of ل moves from the preceding letter upward and then retraces it path downward and into the curve, as you see above.



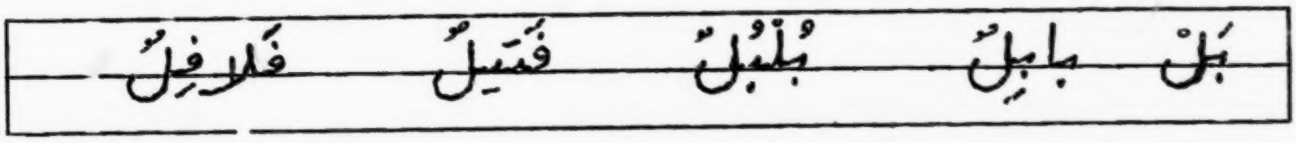
Final joined.



Drill 7. Continued



Drill 8. Practice the following.



بَلْ بابِلُ بُلْبُلُ فَتِيلُ فَلافِلُ

2. The letter ك k.

A. Pronunciation

The Arabic letter ك kaaf represents the k as in English "kit, baker, task".

B. Reading

Drill 1. ك is a connector and has four shapes. The model here shows you the independent shape. Circle the words that include this shape:

ك ; ذاكَ	Independent

1 . ذاكَ   2 . بَرَكَ   3 . دَكَّ   4 . بُنوكٌ   5 . يَنالُ

6 . نَراكَ   7 . بالٌ   8 . فَتاكَ   9 . بِلالٌ

Drill 2. Read:

ذاكَ   دَكَّ   باكٍ

نَراكَ   بَرَكَ   بُنوكٌ

Drill 3. When joined to a following letter ك takes the shape ک . Read:

ك ; ذاكَ	Independent
ک : كوبٌ	Joined to following letter.

كورٌ   كوني   باكي   كِتابٌ

ذَكَرَ   كَتَبَ   كَيْفَ   كَبيرٌ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Numbers:
1, 2, 3, 4,
6, and 8.

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4. Pay special attention to ك when it is joined to a following ا or ل . Look at the model then read the following.

ك + ا = كانَ
ك + ل = كُلّ

كانَ كانونٌ كاتِبَ كافٌ

كَلْبٌ كِلابٌ كُلَّ

Drill 5. Compare the shape of ك when it is joined on both sides with the other two shapes, then circle words containing the shape joined on both sides.

ك ; ذاكَ	Independent
كـ : كوزٌ	Joined to following letter.
ـكـ : فَكَرَ	Joined on both sides.

1 . تَكْذِبُ كَوْثَرُ

2 . فَرِيدٌ يَبْكي

3 . لَنْ تَكونَ

4 . فَكَّرَ زَكي

5 . يَكْتُبُ كوكاكولا

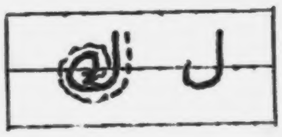
6 . كِتابُ فِكْري

Drill 6. These are the four shapes of ك . Study the chart carefully then read:

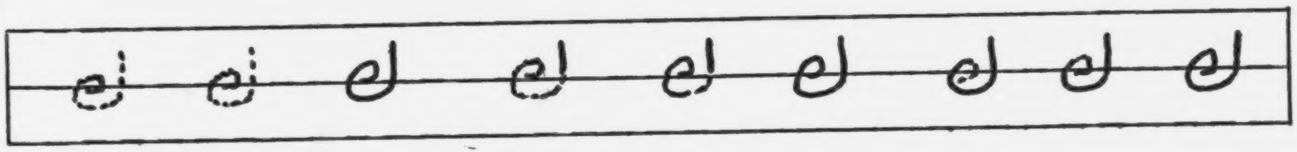
ك ; ذاكَ	Independent
كـ ; كوزٌ	Joining to following letter.
ـكـ ; فَكَرَ	Joined on both sides.
ـك ; لَكَ	Final joined.

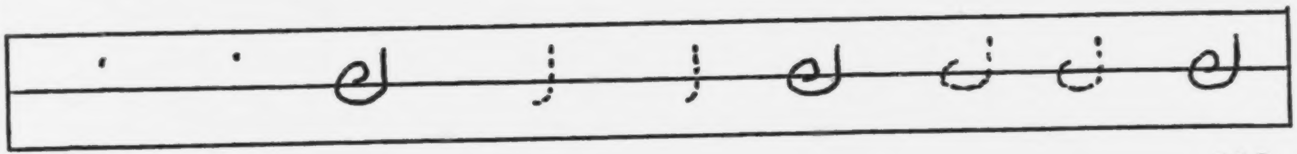
C. Writing

Drill 1. The independent shape of ك is written like the indpendent shape of ل except that its base is made fairly flat and the last part continues beyond a point on the line, curving rightward then downward and leftward as you see above. Copy the model below.



Independent





Answers

Part B.

Drill 4.

Check tape

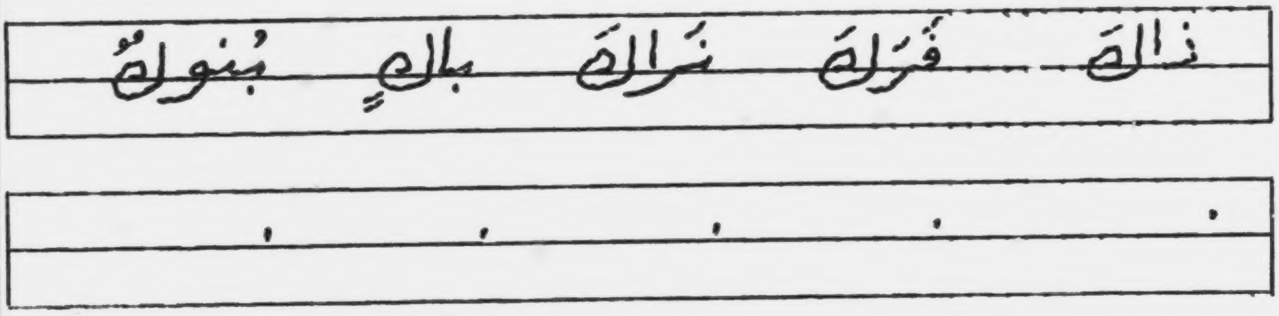
Drill 5.

1. تَكْذِبُ
2. تَكُونَ
3. يَكْتُبُ
4. يَبْكي
5. زَكي
6. فِكْري

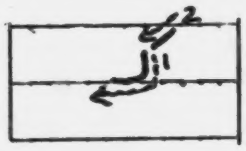
Drill 6.

Check tape

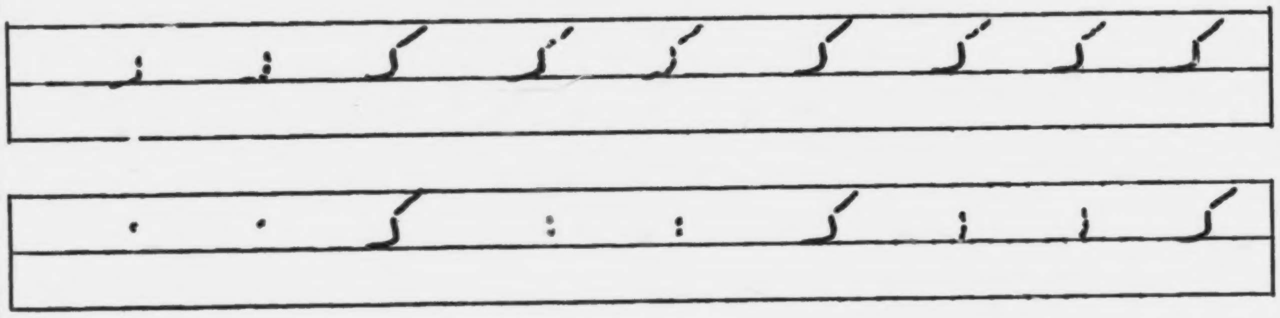
Drill 2. Practice the following.



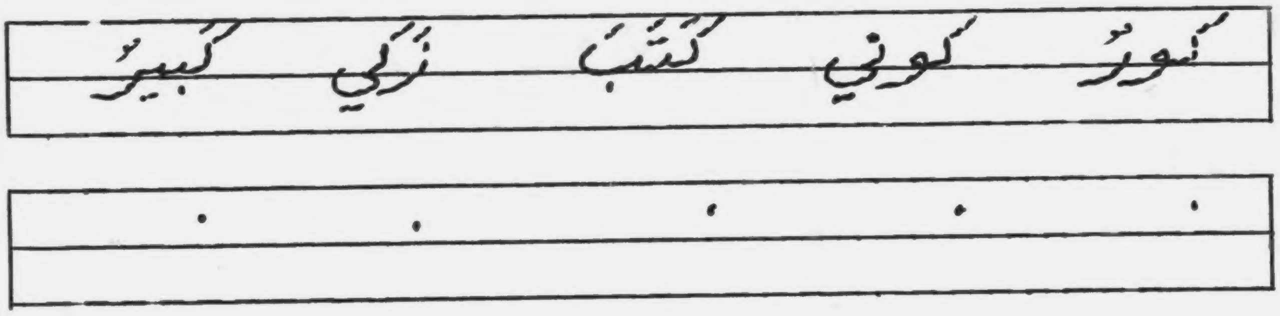
Drill 3. The shape of ك when joined to a following letter is written in two movements as shown by the arrow (right). It is exactly like ل when joined to a following letter, but with the addition of the extra line on top.



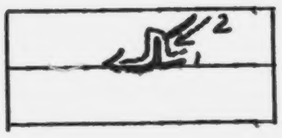
Joined to following letter.



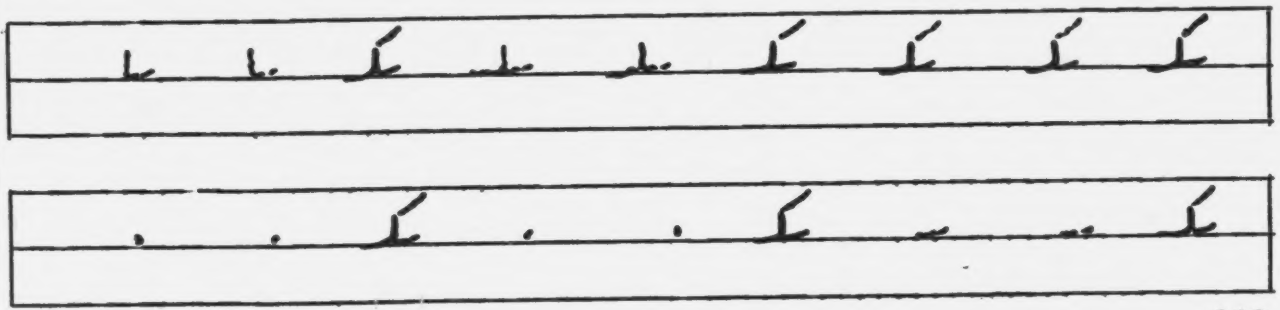
Drill 4. In copying the following words, remember to add the stroke of ك after the completion of the first non-connector.



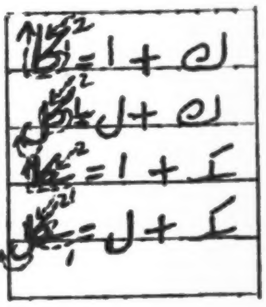
Drill 5. When joined on both sides, the shape of ك is written exactly like the shape of ل in this position except that a stroke is added above. Do the following drill.



Joined on both sides.

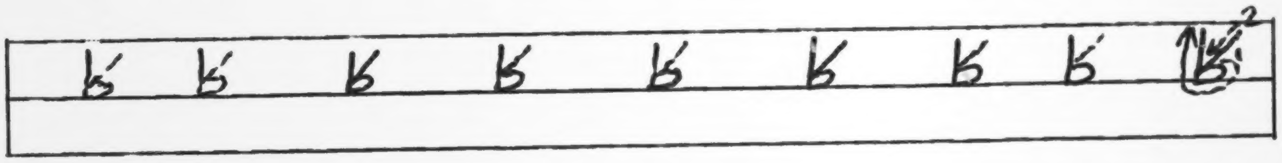


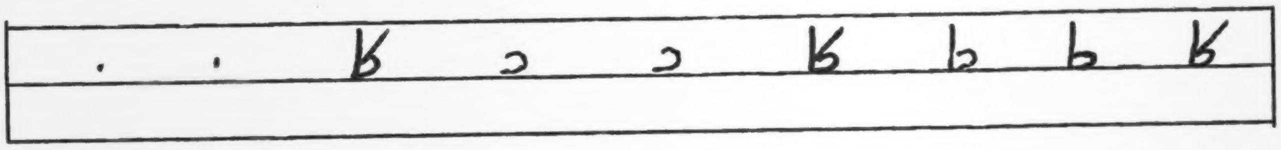
Drill 6. When ك is joined to following ا or ل or when it is preceded by another letter and followed by ا or ل it takes the special shape indicated above. Note that in this case ك is written from bottom to top. See the model

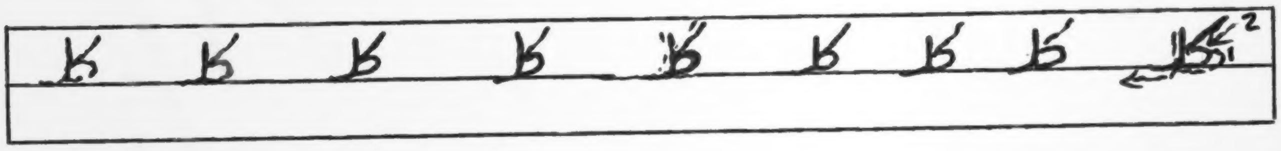


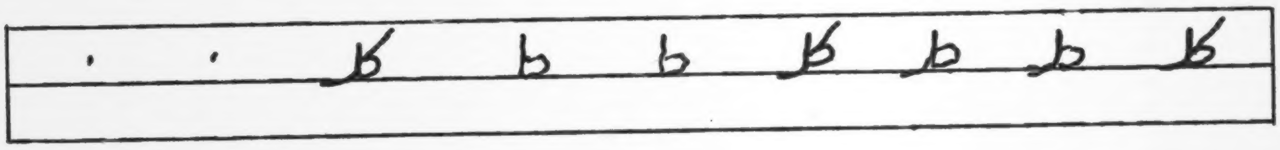
Joined to following ا or ل .

Joined to preceding letter and to ا following or ل .

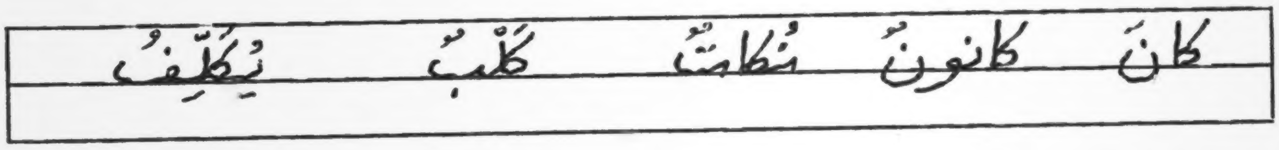




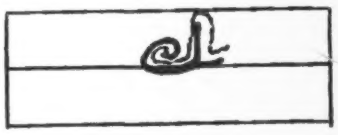




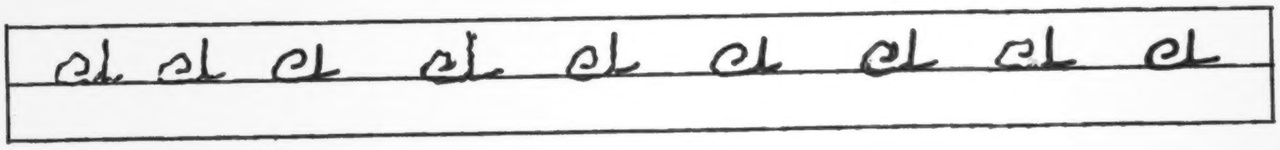
Drill 7. Trace over and then copy.

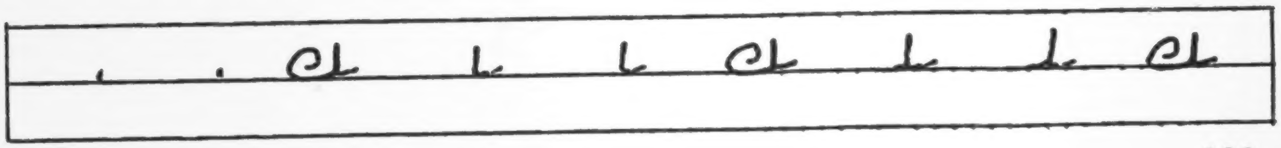


Drill 8. The final joined shape of ك rests on the line. The preceding letter is joined to it at the base, then moves upward and retraces its path downward then into the base. See the model above.



Final joined.





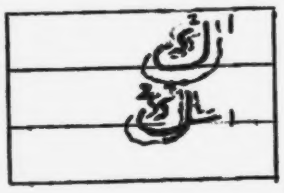
Drill 9. Practice the following.

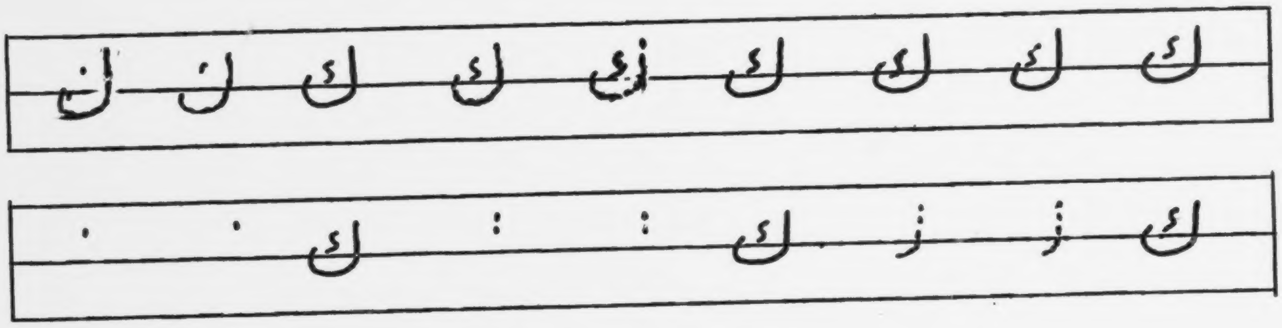
لَكَ بِنْتُكَ فَلَكُ فَتَكَ بَنَاتُكَ

Drill 10. Trace over and then copy.

تَرَكَ كِتَابُ تَكْذِيبُ كِلَابُ رَبُّكَ

Drill 11. ك has the variant ك in both its independent and final joined shapes. This is the printed shape; however, it is also used in writing.


Independent
Final joined



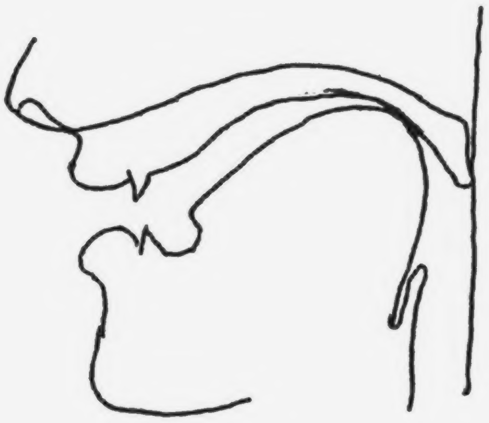
Drill 12. Trace over and then copy.

ذَاكَ فَرَكَ بُنُوكُ بَنْكُ فُلْكَ

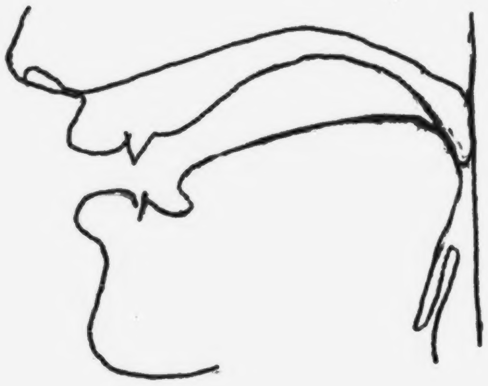
3. The letter ق q.

A. Pronunciation

ق qaaf differs from ك primarily in point of articulation. ك , like English k, is pronounced at various points between the palate and the velum, depending on the adjacent vowels. Compare, for example, the fronted k in "key" with the backed k in "cool". ق , on the other hand, is always produced with the root of the tongue making closure at the uvula, regardless of contiguous vowels (see illustration).



ك



ق

To pronounce ق , say k as in the word "hawk". Hold this final k this is, maintain the contact between the back of the tongue and the soft palate. Now, while maintaining contact, slide your tongue back till the backest part of your tongue is touching the backest part of the soft palate, including the uvula. This is the place of articulation for q. Practice making this extreme back tongue uvula contact until you get q. ك and ق stand in opposition to each other in their influence on adjacent vowels. ك requires the fronted pronunciation of following vowels, while ق requires the backed. Thus the vowel ا in كاد kaad sounds like a in "cad" while the vowel in قاد qaad sounds like o in "cod". This difference in vowel quality will help you both in identifying which of the two consonants has been said and in producing the proper sound yourself.

The sound of ق is said to be like the cawing of a crow; if you can produce the "caw" of a crow, this may help you with ق . The essential task is to touch the back est part of your tongue to the uvula as you say "ah".

Technical Summary

ق : Unaspirated voiceless uvular stop.

ك : Aspirated voiceless velar stop

Drill 1. (On tape) Listening.

Drill 2. (On tape) Imitation.

Drill 3. (On tape) Are the following same or different? Check the proper block.

Different	Same	
☐	☐	. 1
☐	☐	. 2
☐	☐	. 3
☐	☐	. 4
☐	☐	. 5
☐	☐	. 6
☐	☐	. 7
☐	☐	. 8
☐	☐	. 9
☐	☐	.10

Drill 4. (On tape) If the word read contains the sound ك write the letter ك in the block given, if it contains the sound ق leave the block blank.

☐ . 1
☐ . 2
☐ . 3
☐ . 4
☐ . 5
☐ . 6
☐ . 7
☐ . 8

Answers

Part A.

Drill 3.

Dif.	Same	
☒	☐	. 1
☐	☒	. 2
☒	☐	. 3
☒	☐	. 4
☐	☒	. 5
☒	☐	. 6
☐	☒	. 7
☐	☒	. 8
☒	☐	. 9
☐	☒	.10

Drill 4.

ن	. 1
☐	. 2
☐	. 3
ن	. 4
☐	. 5
ن	. 6
☐	. 7
ن	. 8

B. Reading

Drill 1. Look at the independent shape of ق on the right, then underline the same shape below.

ق ؛ فاقَ	Independent

1 . فاقَ　　2 . رَفَّ　　3 . فَرْقٌ　　4 . فاروقٌ　　5 . ذَرَفَ

6 . فُروقٌ　　7 . دَقَّ　　8 . رَفْرَفَ　　9 . وَرَقٌ　　10. بارِقٌ

Drill 2. Give the names of the following.

ا　ب　ت　ث　د　ذ　ر　ز

ف　ق　ك　ل　ن　و　ي

Drill 3. Read:

رِزْقٌ　فَرْقٌ　وَرَقٌ　باقٍ

فاروقٌ　تَرَكَ　دَقَّ　فَرَكَ

Drill 4. The shapes of ق joined to a following letter and its shape joined on both sides are like the shapes of ف in these two positions except that ق takes two dots rather than one. See charts below.

ف

ف : فادَ	Joined to following letter.
ـفـ : نَفَدَ	Joined on both sides.

ق

ق : قادَ
ـقـ : نَقَدَ

Read the following:

قادَ　باقي　نُقودٌ　نُفوذٌ　بَقَرٌ

يَقولُ　فَقَدَ　فَقيرٌ　تَقْريرٌ　رُقودٌ

Drill 5. ق has the shape ـق when it occurs final joined to a preceding letter. The following drill contains all the shapes of ق . Circle words containing the final joined shape only.

ق : فاقَ	Independent
ق : قادَ	Joined to following letter.
ـقـ : نَقَدَ	Joined on both sides.
ـق : ريقٌ	Final joined.

1 . وافَقَ فاروقٌ　　2 . قَلْبُ رَفيقٍ

3 . يَقودُ فَريقَ كَنَدا　　4 . فُنْدُقُ وَفيقٍ قَريبٌ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Numbers:
1, 3, 4, 6,
7, 9, and 10.

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

Check tape

Drill 5.

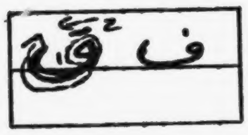
1 . وافَقَ
2 . رَفيقٌ
3 . فَريقٌ
4 . وَفيقٌ

Drill 6. Read:

رَفيقٌ	فَريقٌ	فُنْدُقٌ	وافَقَ
نُقودٌ	نَفَقٌ	دَقيقٌ	وَفيقٌ

C. Writing

Drill 1. The independent shape of ق is like the independent shape of ف except that it is more rounded and goes below the line, whereas ف is flat and rests on the line; ق also has, of course, two dots while ف has one.



Independent

ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق ق

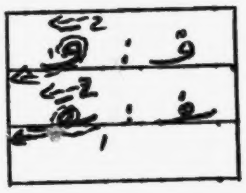
ق و و ق و و ق . .

Drill 2. Trace over and then copy.

فاقَ وَرَقٌ باقٍ بَرْقٌ فُنْدُقٌ

. . . . .

Drill 3. When ق occurs joined to a following letter or connected in both directions, it takes the same shapes of ف in these two positions except for the two dots. Study the models above before you do the following drills.



Joined to following letter.
Joined on both sides.

قادَ باقي قَدْري قَبْلَ قَريبٌ

. . . . .

Answers

Part B.

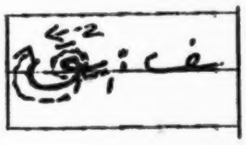
Drill 6.

Check tape

Drill 4. ق connected on both sides:

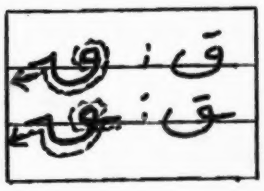
بَقَرٌ نُقُودٌ يَقُولُ فَقِيرٌ تَقْرِيرٌ

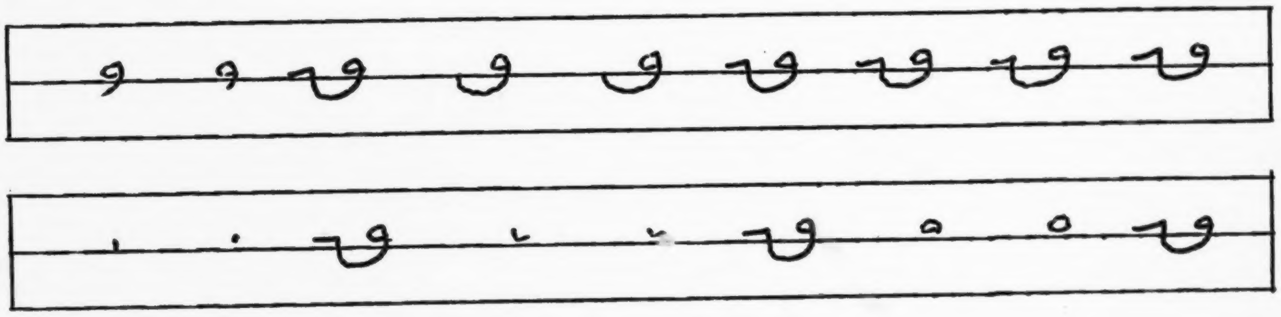
Drill 5. Again, the final joined shape of ق goes below the line and is more rounded than the shape of ف in this position. Practice the following.


Final joined

رِفاقٌ فَريقٌ دَقيقٌ نَفَقٌ رَفيقٌ

Drill 6. Both the independent and final joined shapes of ق have the variant shapes shown there. Both shapes are very common in written Arabic. Practice the variants below.


Independent
Final joined



Drill 7. Trace over, and then copy.

فاقَة وَرَقَةٌ باقَةٍ رافَقَة دَقيقَةٌ

Drill 8. Sound out each of the following words as you write them.

فَرْوَةٌ قابَلَ نَقيبٌ وافَقَ رَقيقٌ

4. Review Drills

Drill 1. (On tape) Indicate whether the following words contain a ك or ق sound. Write the proper letter in the appropriate column.

	ك	ق
. 1		
. 2		
. 3		
. 4		
. 5		
. 6		
. 7		
. 8		
. 9		
.10		

Drill 2. (On tape). I am going to read seven words. If the word read is the same as the one written, circle the word, if not circle the check mark.

. 1	فُنْدُقٌ	X
. 2	بَقَرٌ	X
. 3	وَرَقٌ	X
. 4	تَقْدِرُ	X
. 5	بَرِيقٌ	X
. 6	كَبيرٌ	X
. 7	كَرَّرَ	X

CIRCLE THE WORD I SAY:

. 8 كِتابُ رَفيقٍ

. 9 كَتَبَ قَدَري

.10 بَيْتُكَ قَريبٌ

.11 فُنْدُقٌ كَبيرٌ

.12 لا تَكْذِبْ

Answers

Review Drills

ـو	ك	
	ك	. 1
ـو		. 2
ـو		. 3
	ك	. 4
ـو		. 5
	ك	. 6
	ك	. 7
ـو		. 8
ـو		. 9
	ك	.10

Drill 2.

X [✓ فُنْدُقٌ] . 1
[✓ X] بَقَرٌ . 2
X [✓ وَرَقٌ] . 3
[✓ X] تَقْدِرُ . 4
[✓ X] بَرِيقٌ . 5
X [✓ كَبِيرٌ] . 6
[✓ X] كَرَّرَ . 7
رَفِيقٌ . 8
كَتَبَ . 9
قَرِيبٌ .10
فُنْدُقٌ .11
تَكْذِبْ .12

Drill 3. Read:

كِتابٌ كَبِيرٌ قَدرى كَتَبَ قَرِيبٌ
بَيْتُكَ رَفِيقٌ لا تَكْذِبُ فُنْدُقٌ
كَتَبَ قَدَرى فُنْدُقُ رَفِيقٍ
بَيْتُكَ كَبِيرٌ لا تَكْذِبْ

Drill 4. (On tape) Dictation.

Arabic sentences for reading.

1. Do not lie (speaking to male).	لا تَكْذِبْ
2. Your house is near.	بَيْتُكَ قَرِيبٌ
3. Rafiq wrote a book.*	كَتَبَ رَفِيقُ كِتاباً
4. We live in a hotel.	فُنْدُقُ قَدرى كَبِيرٌ

VOCABULARY

لا	no ("do not" in negative commands)
تَكْذِبُ	you lie, prevaricate (speaking to a male)
بَيْتُكَ	house, your house (speaking to a male)
قَرِيبٌ	near, close
كَتَبَ	he wrote
رَفِيقٌ	Rafīq (boy's name)
كِتابٌ	a book
نَسْكُنُ	we live
فى	in
فُنْدُقٌ	a hotel

*In modern usage, proper names (names of persons and places) are not inflected; that is, they are spelled and pronounced without final short vowels or nunation.

Answers

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

1. كَتَبَ
2. وَقَفَ
3. فَكَّرَ
4. يَقول
5. بَنْكُ رَفِيعة
6. قَلْبُ كَوْثَر

Unit 8

The letter س *s*
The letter ش *s*
Pause

1. The letter س *s*.

A. *Pronunciation*

The letter س (*siin*) is represented by *s* as in English "sit, missing, guess". The difference in pronunciation between *s* and *z*, voicing, is a basic one, common to many pairs of consonants, and found in all languages; an understanding of it will be of substantial aid to you in mastering the new, unfamiliar consonants of Arabic. Let us see now what voicing is.

First, pronounce *s* alone, prolonging it: *sssss*. Then pronounce a prolonged *zzzzz*. Note that they are pronounced in exactly the same way as far as the shape of the tongue and position of the jaw are concerned. As a matter of fact, you can pronounce *ssszzz* without any change in lips, tongue, etc. However if you hold your throat as you say *sss* and *zzz*, you will be aware of a buzzing sound that accompanies *zzz* but not *sss* (or if you lay the palm of your hand on top of your head, you can actually feel the vibration of *zzz*). This buzzing is produced by the vibrating of the vocal cords, and is called *voicing*. A sound produced with voicing, such as *z*, is said to be *voiced*, while those not accompanied by voicing, such as *s*, are *unvoiced* or *voiceless*. In English and Arabic, all vowels are voiced, as are the nasals *m*, *n* and *ng* (as in "sing") and the semivowels *w* and *y*. *h* is voiceless. Voiceless-voiced pairs of consonants (consonants that are identical except for voicing) are *s*-*z*; *f*-*v*: *θ*-*ð*: *sh*-*zh* (*z* in "azure"); *p*-*b*; *t*-*d*; *k*-*g*, and *ch*-*j*.

B. Reading

Drill 1. Here is the independent shape of the letter س ، Give the names of the following letters:

س : فَرَسٌ	Independent

ا ب ت ث د ذ ر ز

س ف ق ك ل ن و ي

Drill 2. Read:

فَرَسٌ فاسٌ دَرْسٌ روسٌ راسٌ

ناسٌ فارِسٌ نُفوسٌ قُدْسٌ يَدْرُسُ

Drill 3. Study the shape of س joined to a following letter, then circle the same shape below:

س : فَرَسٌ	Independent
ســ : سادَ	Joined to following letter.

1 . سادَ 2 . ناسٌ 3 . سَفَرٌ 4 . راسي 5 . سَلامٌ

6 . سَفيرٌ 7 . سافَرَ 8 . سَيَّرَ 9. دَرْسٌ 10. سَدٌّ

Drill 4. Read:

سورٌ سَرَقَ سَفَرٌ رَسَبَ

سَنَواتٌ سَلامٌ دَرْسي سودانُ

Drill 5. Compare the shape of س joined on both sides with the other shapes, then circle this shape in the words below.

س : فَرَسٌ	Independent
ســ : سادَ	Joined to following letter.
ـســ : نَسَبَ	Joined on both sides.

1 . نَسَبَ 2 . فَسادٌ 3 . سورٌ 4 . باسِلٌ 5 . نانْسي

6 . فَسَّرَ 7 . يَسودُ 8 . يَسْرِقُ 9 . فَرَنسا 10. قُدّاسٌ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.
Check tape

Drill 2.
Check tape

Drill 3.
Numbers:
1, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 10.

Drill 4.
Check tape

Drill 5.
Numbers:
1, 2, 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, and 9.

Drill 6. Read:

نَسَبَ نانّسى فَرَنْسا نَسْرِقُ

كَسَلٌ نَسيتُ فَسَّرَ فَسادٌ

Drill 7. Study all the shapes of س on the right, then read the following.

س ؛ فَرَسٌ	Independent
سـ ؛ سادَ	Joined to following letter.
ـسـ ؛ نَسَبَ	Joined on both sides.
ـس ؛ رَفَسَ	Final joined.

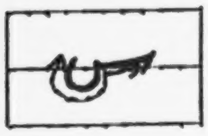
رَفَسَ يابِسٌ سَوادِسُ نَفْسٌ

نَبَسَ دَنَّسَ نَسيرُ كابِسٌ

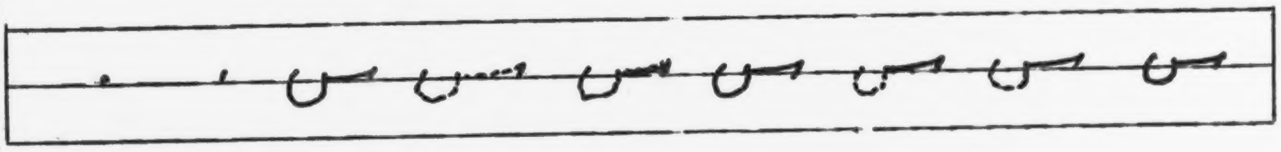
سَلِسٌ تَفْسيرٌ سَلامٌ نافَسَ

C. Writing

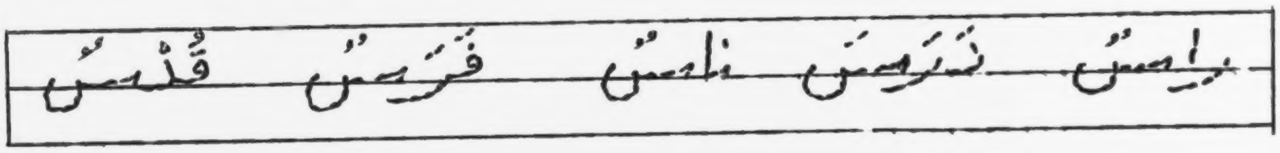
Drill 1. This is the independent written shape of ـس. Note that it is written with a single stroke, beginning with the upstroke ↗ on the right. The last part is rounded and goes below the line. Note that it has a single smooth line instead of the three "teeth" of the printed form.



Independent



Drill 2. Trace over and then copy.



Answers

Part B.

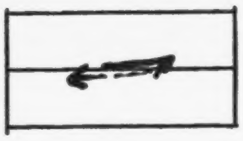
Drill 6.

Check tape

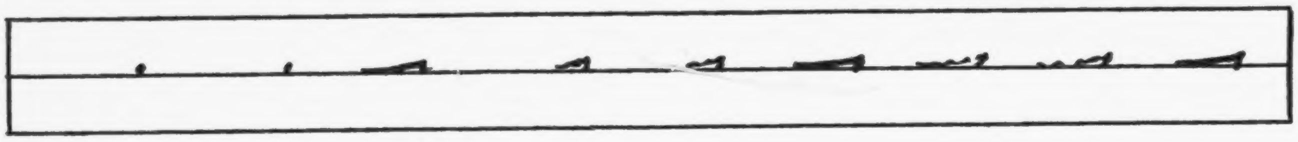
Drill 7.

Check tape

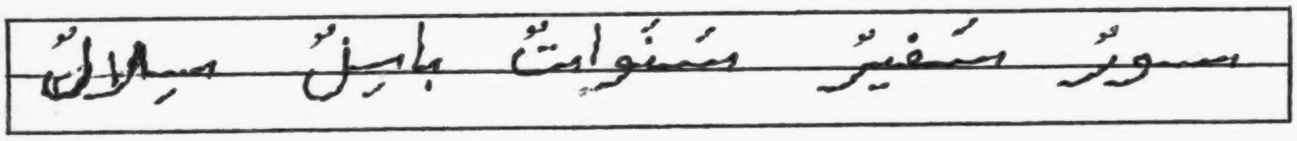
Drill 3. When س is joined to a following letter, the last part is omitted as illustrated in the model.



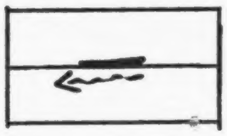
Joined to a following letter



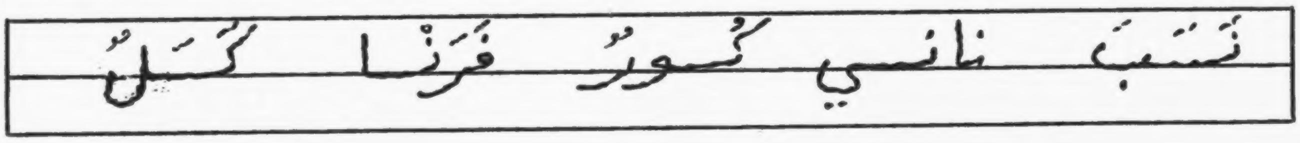
Drill 4. Practice:


سُورُ سَفِيرُ سَنَوَاتُ بَاسِلُ سِلَالُ

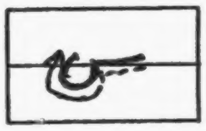
Drill 5. When joined in both directions, the shape ـسـ is like its shape when joined to a following letter except for the upstroke at the beginning. Copy the following as usual.



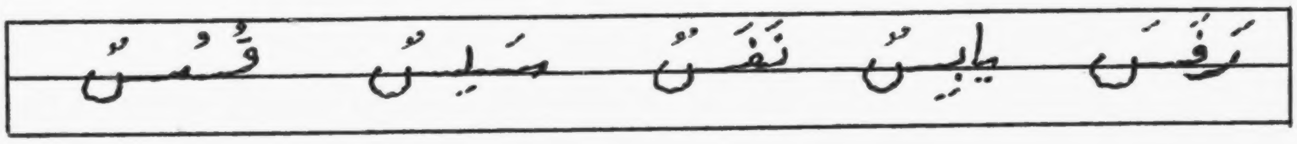
Joined on both sides


نَسَبَ نَاسِي كُسُورُ فَرَسْنَا كَسَلُ

Drill 6. Again, the final joined shape of س is the same as the independent shape, except for the upstroke which is retained only when final س is joined to same letter (as in رَشَش) Practice:



Final joined.


رَفَسَ يَابِسُ نَفَسُ سَلِيسُ قُدُسُ

Drill 7. This drill includes all the written shapes of س . Pronounce each word as you write it.

فارِسٌ روسيا سَلاسِلُ تَفْسيرٌ نافَسَ

The letter ش š

A. Pronunciation

The Arabic letter ش šiin is pronounced like sh in English "she, pusher, rush". The symbol used to transcribe it is š.

B. Reading

The four shapes of ش are exactly like those of س except for three dots above ش . See charts below.

ش			س			
فَرَشَ	;	ش	فَرَسٌ	:	س	Independent
شادَ	;	شـ	سادَ	:	سـ	Joined to following letter.
نَشَبَ	;	ـشـ	نَسَبَ	:	ـسـ	Joined on both sides
رَفَشَ	:	ـش	رَفَسَ	:	ـس	Final joined

Drill 1. Give the names of:

ا ب ت ث د ذ ر ز س

ش ف ق ك ل ن و ي

Drill 2. Circle the independent shape of ش as well as its shape joined to a following letter.

1 . فاشٌ   2 . فَرَسٌ   3 . شادي   4 . رَسولٌ   5 . فَرَشَ

6 . شَرِبَ   7 . سَرابٌ   8 . راشِدٌ   9 . قُروشٌ   10. راسِبٌ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.
Check tape

Drill 2.
Numbers:
1, 3, 5, 6, 8, and 9.

Drill 3. Read:

فُرَشَ ناشِرٌ رَشيدٌ رُتوشٌ

راشِدٌ شارَكَ شَكَرَ فارِشٌ

Drill 4. In the following, circle the shape of ش joined on both sides and its final joined shape.

1 . نَشَبَ
2 . بَشيرٌ
3 . ناقَشَ
4 . رَشادٌ
5 . نَقَشَ
6 . فَرَنْسا
7 . ناقَشَ
8 . شاويشٌ
9 . نُشوبٌ
10. يابِسٌ

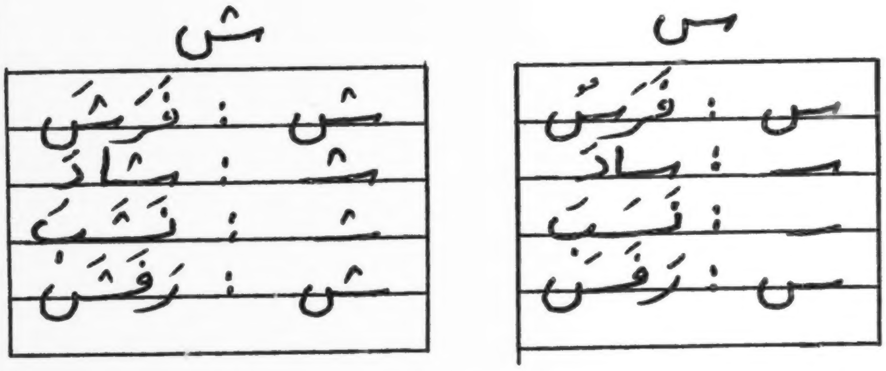
Drill 5. Read:

شاشٌ شَوْقٌ نَقَشَ رَشادٌ دَرْويشٌ

راشِدٌ شَوارِبُ رُشوشٌ نَشْتَري

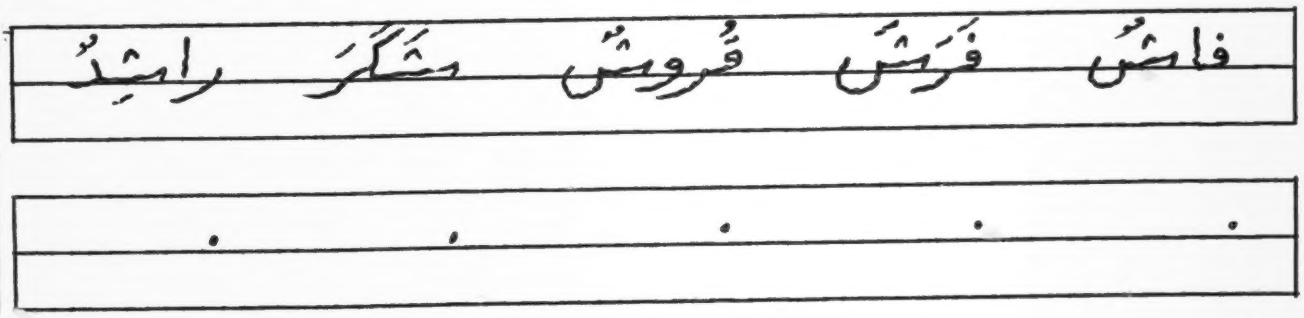
C. Writing

Again, all the shapes of ش are written like their correspondent shapes of س with the addition of the three dots, which are written in a single movement like those of the letter ث . Examine the following charts before you do the writing drills.



Independent
Joined to following letter
Joined on both sides.
Final joined.

Drill 1. ش : independent and joined to following letter.



Answers

Part B.

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

Numbers:
1, 2, 3, 5,
8, and 9.

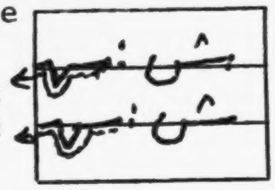
Drill 5.

Check tape

Drill 2. ـشـ ـش joined on both sides and final joined.

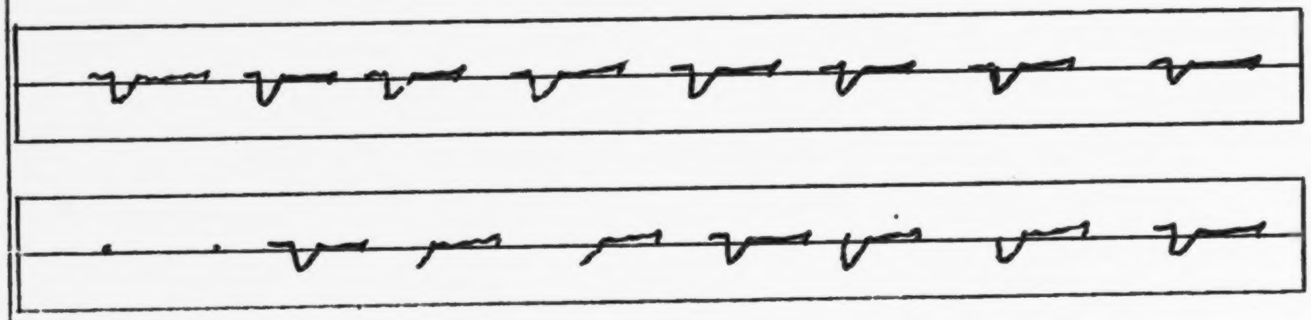
نَشَبَ نَشيدٌ كَشْكولٌ نَقَشَ شاويشٌ

Drill 3. Note that the independent and the final joined shapes may also be written with a downward slanting stroke at the end instead of the three dots ^ . Practice the models below.



Independent

Final joined.



Drill 4. ـسـ ـس and ـشـ ـش : Review drill.

شَكَرْتُ نانسي ناقَشْتُ دَرْويش سَفيرُنا في باريس

3. Pause

In reading and speaking Modern Literary Arabic there is a special feature of style that involves the final words of utterances. In brief, vowels occurring at the end of the last word in an utterance (whether an entire sentence or part of a sentence) are shortened: long vowels become short vowels, and short vowels (including nunation) are dropped.

Illustration: بَيْتُكَ قَريبٌ 'Your house is close by.'

is pronounced baytuka qariib, with the ٌ of قَرِيبٌ suppressed. If the speaker pauses after the word بَيْتُكَ , it will be pronounced baytuk, with َ suppressed. Further illustrations:

		Full form	Pause Form
بَيْتٌ	'house'	baytun	bayt
كَتَبَ رَفِيقٌ	'Rafiq wrote'	kataba rafiiqun	kataba rafii
كَتَبَ	'he wrote'	kataba	katab
نَسْكُنُ فِي فُنْدُقٍ	'We live in a hotel'.	naskunu fii funduqin.	naskunu fii funduq.
نَسْكُنُ	'we reside'	naskunu	naskun
فَرَنْسا	'France'	faransaa	faransa

Thus, if the sentence نَسْكُنُ فِي فُنْدُقٍ is read as a single utterance, it is pronounced naskunu fii funduq. If, however, there is a pause after the first word, it is pronounced naskun -- fii funduq.

Drill 1. a. Read the following, pronouncing the final word in each utterance in its pause form.

1. بَيْتُكَ قَرِيبٌ
2. كَتَبَ رَفِيقٌ
3. نَسْكُنُ فِي فُنْدُقٍ
4. فِي فُنْدُقٍ نَسْكُنُ

b. Read the following, pausing whenever there is a dash--and using the pause form in each case.

1. بَيْتُكَ — قَرِيبٌ —
2. كَتَبَ — رَفِيقٌ —
3. كَتَبَ رَفِيقٌ —
4. نَسْكُنُ فِي فُنْدُقٍ —
5. نَسْكُنُ — فى فُنْدُقٍ —
6. شَرِبْتُ وَشَكَرْتُ —
7. شَرِبْتُ — وَشَكَرْتُ — وَسافَرْتُ —

Answers

Part A.

Drill 1.
Check tape

Nunation is lost in pause, along with the preceding short vowel. In case of fatḥa with nunation, however, the full form rather than the pause form is generally used; the three vowels with nunation are illustrated below using the word for "book":

'book'	Full Form	Pause Form
كِتابٌ	kitaabun	kitaab
كِتابٍ	kitaabin	kitaab
كِتاباً	kitaaban	kitaaban

The pause form that one would expect from the rules--loss of nunation, shortening of long vowel, giving كتابا kitaaba--was used in earlier Arabic, but is only rarely heard today.

Note that the loss of a short vowel may result in a cluster of two consonants, as in شَرِبْتُ 'I drank', pronounced šaribt in its pause form; the stress remains unchanged.

Henceforth you will be expected to use the pause form as appropriate.

4. Review Drills

Drill 1. (On tape) I am going to read six words. If what is read is the same as the word written, circle the latter; if not, circle the check mark.

X	فَرَنْسا	1.
X	روسِيا	2.
X	فارِسُ	3.
X	فَرَشَ	4.
X	شَكَرَ	5.
X	نانْسي	6.

Now, circle the word I say:

7. سَفيرُ روسِيا
8. سافَرَ سامي
9. شَكَرَ نانسي
10. سَفيرُ فَرَنْسا
11. شَرِبْتُ كوكاكولا

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 1.

X [✓ فَرَنْسا] . 1
[✓ X] روسِيا . 2
[✓ X] فارِسُ . 3
[✓ X] فَرَشَ . 4
X [✓ شَكَرَ] . 5
X [✓ نانْسي] . 6

روسِيا . 7
سافَرَ . 8
شَكَرْتُ . 9
نانْسي .10
شَرِبْتُ .11

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

فِراش . 1
سوس . 2
فَشَرَ . 3
ريش . 4
لَبَسَ شَريف . 5
نَاقَشَ سَوْسَن . 6

Drill 2. Read:

سافَرَ   كوكاكولا   نانْسي   يَشْرَبُ   روسِيا
سَفيرُ   كَيْفَ   شَكَرْتُ   سامي   سورِيا
سَفيرُ فَرَنْسا   شَرِبْتُ كوكاكولا   كَيْفَ سافَرَ
شَكَرْتُ سامي   نانْسي في روسِيا

Drill 3. Dictation (on tape).

Arabic sentences for reading.

1. I drank Coca-Cola.	١. شَرِبْتُ كوكاكولا .
2. I thanked Nancy.	٢. شَكَرْتُ نانسي .
3. How did he travel?	٣. كَيْفَ سافَرَ ؟
4. The Russian Ambassador is in France.	٤. سَفيرُ روسِيا في فَرَنْسا .

Vocabulary

شَرِبْتُ	I drank
كوكاكولا	Coca-Cola
شَكَرْتُ	I thanked
نانْسي	Nancy
كَيْفَ	how?
سافَرَ	he traveled
سَفيرُ	ambassador
روسِيا	Russia
في	in
فَرَنْسا	France

Unit 9

The letter ص ṣ
The letter ض ḍ

1. The letter ṣ ص

A. Pronunciation

Arabic has two s's: س (siin) s and ص (ṣaad) ṣ. They are pronounced differently and sound different. Arabic س is like English s in "see, east", while ص ṣ is velarized--that is, the back part of the tongue is positioned as for the vowel in "good" as ṣ is pronounced; the tongue as a whole is tense as ص is pronounced. Listen to the tape as these two sibilants are pronounced in isolation; س should be higher pitched, while ص , being velarized, should be lower in pitch:

a. س ssss
b. ص ṣṣṣṣ

An even more striking difference between the two s's is the effect they have on adjacent vowels; listen to these two items on tape:

a. سار saar 'he moved on'
b. صار ṣaar 'he became'

Not only are the s's different, but the pronunciation of ا aa is radically different in the two words. From the Arabic point of view, these are considered the front and back pronunciations of the same vowel, namely ا aa. The English speaker, on the other hand, is struck by the fact that Arabic ا corresponds to two English vowels, the a in sad and the o in sod. The vowel a in sad is a front vowel (produced by the front part of the tongue and in the front part of the mouth), while the o in sod is a back vowel. From the Arabic point of view, there are two s's and one vowel, the quality of that vowel being determined by the quality of the adjacent consonant. Thus, when the Arab hears the English words sad and sod he hears two different s's (س and ص) but one vowel (ا), and would spell them ساد and صاد respectively. In Arabic, the consonants are constant with the vowel a dependent variable, while in English the consonant is the variable and the two vowels are the constants.

Arabic		English
ساد	=	sad
صاد	=	sod

This fact is important and useful in both hearing Arabic and pronouncing it accurately. While س and ص are pronounced differently, and you should practice the different tongue positions in your pronunciation drills, the difference in vowel quality is an even more significant clue. If you get the vowels right, the consonants cannot be far wrong.

Drill 1. (On tape) Listen to the following pairs with س and ص .

Drill 2. (On tape) Repeat after each pair.

Drill 3. Identification test: Put an X in the appropriate column, indicating whether the word on tape contains a س or a ص :

	س	ص
. 1		
. 2		
. 3		
. 4		
. 5		
. 6		
. 7		
. 8		
. 9		
.10		

So far we have discussed only the long vowel aa ا . The same discussion is equally applicable to short a َ (fatha), the main difference being that the front and back varieties of َ a are half as long as the corresponding varieties of ا aa.

Drill 4. (On tape) Imitation.

Answers

Part A.

Drill 3.

	س	ص
. 1		XX
. 2	XX	
. 3	XX	
. 4		XX
. 5	XX	
. 6	XX	
. 7	XX	
. 8		XX
. 9		XX
.10	XX	

Drill 5. (On tape) Identification test:

	س	ص
. 1		
. 2		
. 3		
. 4		
. 5		
. 6		
. 7		
. 8		
. 9		
.10		

There are also differences in the other long and short vowels. Specifically for ـِ i the front variety that goes with س is like the i in English sit, while the back variety is like e in English nurses.

Drill 6. (On tape) Listen to the following pairs of words which contrast the difference in sound of ـِ i. Repeat the pairs of words on tape.

Drill 7. Long ii is the same with the addition of the vowel i in machine. Listen to the tape, noting the differences in quality between سي sii and صي ṣii.

Drill 8. (On tape) Identification test: Put an X under the proper letter.

	ص	س
. 1		
. 2		
. 3		
. 4		
. 5		
. 6		
. 7		
. 8		
. 9		
.10		

Answers

Part A.

Drill 5.

ص	س	
XX		. 1
	XX	. 2
	XX	. 3
XX		. 4
XX		. 5
XX		. 6
	XX	. 7
XX		. 8
	XX	. 9
XX		.10

Drill 8.

س	ص	
XX		. 1
XX		. 2
	XX	. 3
XX		. 4
	XX	. 5
	XX	. 6
	XX	. 7
XX		. 8
	XX	. 9
XX		.10

We have seen (1) that س is front and that, in reference to it, ص is back; and (2) that the presence of ص in the word requires the back pronunciation of adjacent vowels. There is another difference between the two s's: in pronouncing ص the muscles of the tongue and throat are tensed up, while with س they are relatively relaxed. This difference is highlighted before و uu.

Drill 9. (On tape) Listening.

The vowel و uu, which is like oo in English boot, is already a back vowel and so cannot be any more backed when next to ص . There is a discernible difference in tenseness, however, as illustrated above.

Drill 10. (On tape) Identification test.

س	ص	
		. 1
		. 2
		. 3
		. 4
		. 5
		. 6
		. 7
		. 8

This tenseness is found with ا and ي as well, but it is not so apparent with them as in the case of و uu.

Drill 11. (a) Listen to the following words. Record each word, then repeat it changing the س sound to ص or ص to س.

(b) Listen to the correct reading on the model tape.

(c) Repeat the correct answer. Then continue, with the next item and so on.

To summarize, Arabic vowels can be said to have a front pronunciation, which is the usual pronunciation, and a backed or back pronunciation, which is required by velarized consonants. We have had two velarized consonants so far: ص (as opposed to س) and ق (as

Answers

Part A.

Drill 10.

	ص	س
1 .	XX	
2 .		XX
3 .	XX	
4 .		XX
5 .	XX	
6 .	XX	
7 .		XX
8 .		XX

opposed to ك). The front consonants so far are:

ا ب ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ف ك ل ن و ي

The other velarized consonants are ض ، ط and ظ ; they will be treated in this and the next unit. If a word contains a velarized consonant, adjacent vowels on either side are also velarized or backed, as in أساوِرُ 'bracelets' vs. 'bonds', أواصِرُ . This includes all vowels in the word which came before that velarized consonant, as in صَرِيرٌ (underlining shows extent of backness), مَقاصِفُ، استِصفاءٌ، صيوانٌ

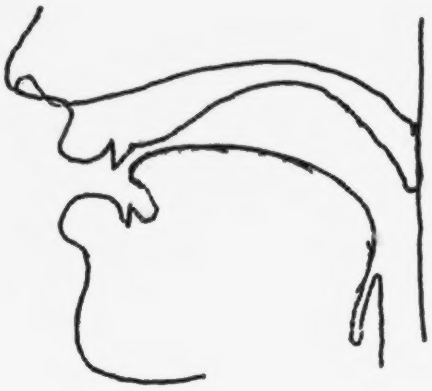
As a rule, vowels in syllables following a velarized consonant are front, although there are Arabs who simply pronounce the entire words with back vowels, as صيوانٌ or صيوانٌ .

Technical Summary:

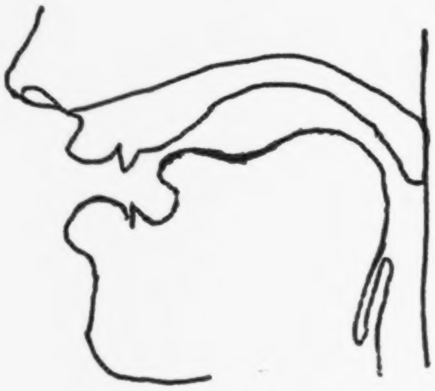
س s voiceless dental sibilant

ص $\underset{\cdot}{s}$ tense voiceless velarized alveolar sibilant

The following diagrams illustrate the different articulations of س and ص .



س



ص

There are two noteworthy differences.

1. س is dental while ص is alveolar (note arrows)
2. The back of the tongue is relaxed for س while it is tensed and raised up to close to the velum for ص .

B. Reading

Drill 1. Like most other letters ص has four shapes. Here is the first one. Look at the independent shape above, then give the names of the following.

ص	باصٌ	Independent

ا ب ت ث د ذ

ر ز س ش ص ف

ق ك ل ن و ي

Drill 2. (On tape) read:

باصٌ باسَ فُرَصٌ قَرَصَ

بَرَصٌ رَصَّ فَرَسٌ بوصٌ

Drill 3. When joined to a following letter, the characteristic part صـ is used; note that the little break in the line, called a "tooth" in Arabic, is an essential part of this shape. Read:

ص	باصٌ	Independent
صـ	صانَ	Joined to following letter.

صانَ صَفٌّ صَبَرَ صَديقٌ وَصَلَ

رَصيفٌ ناسٌّ باصي صوصٌ صَليبٌ

Drill 4. Note also that the "tooth" is retained when ص is joined in both directions. Circle this third shape in the following.

ص	باصٌ	Independent
صـ	صانَ	Joined to following letter.
ـصـ	فَصَلَ	Joined on both sides.

1 . فَصَلَ   2 . قَصيرٌ   3 . صَبورٌ   4 . يَصيرُ   5 . رَصاصٌ

6 . قَصَدَ   7 . فُصولٌ   8 . صَدَرَ   9 . نَصيبٌ   10. نَصّابٌ

Drill 5. Read:

بَصَرٌ قَصْدٌ فَصَلَ نَصيبٌ

نَصّارٌ نُصادِقُ يَصْرِفُ قَصيدٌ

Drill 6. Compare the final joined shape of ص with the other shapes, then circle words including the last shape.

ص	باصَ	Independent
صـ	صانَ	Joined to following letter.
ـصـ	فَصَلَ	Joined on both sides
ـص	رَقَصَ	Final joined

1 . وَصَلَ صابِرٌ

2 . نَصٌّ صينِيٌّ

3 . صَدَرَتْ قِصَصٌ

4 . نَرْقُصُ في قَصْرٍ

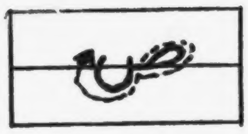
Drill 7. Read:

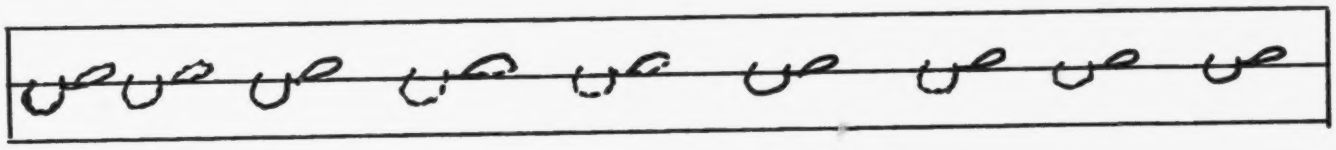
رَقَصَ رابِضٌ نَصٌّ نُصوصٌ

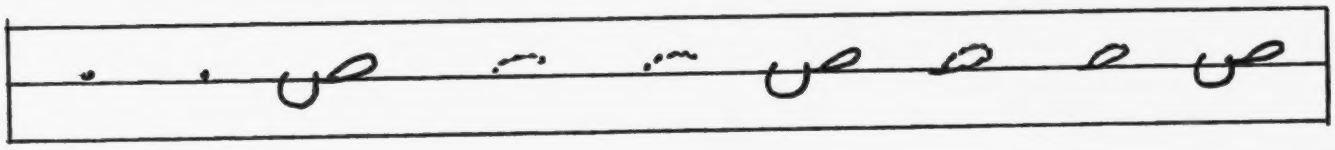
نُقْصانٌ قِصَصٌ ناقِصٌ صُلْصالٌ

C. Writing

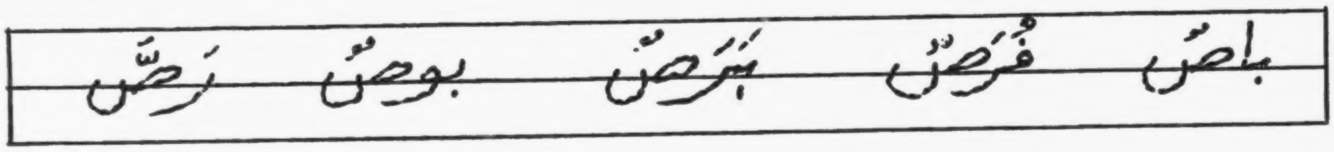
Drill 1. ص is written in one movement. Unlike the loops of و and ف which are small and circular, the loop of ص is bigger and more open.

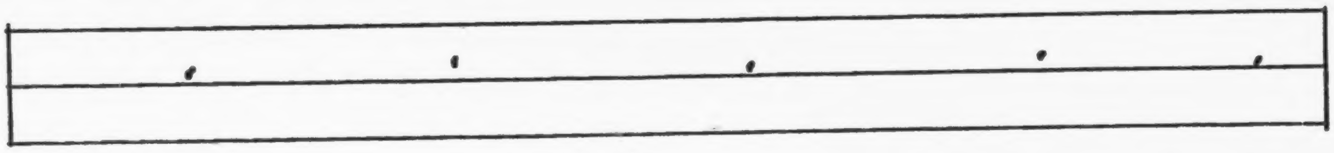

Independent



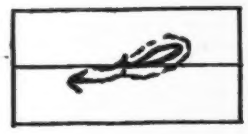


Drill 2. Practice the following.

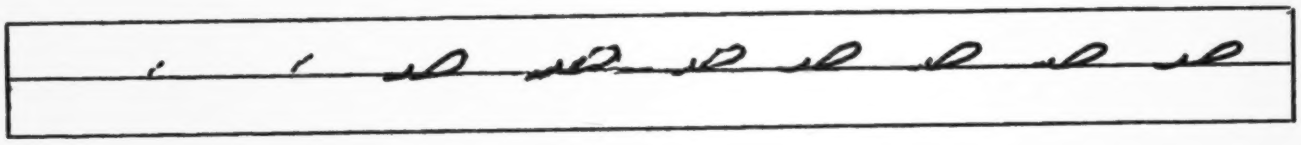




Drill 3. The characteristic part of ص is used when it is joined to a following letter. Remember to add the "tooth" befor you join صـ to the following letter. See model below.



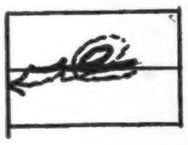
Joined to following letter.



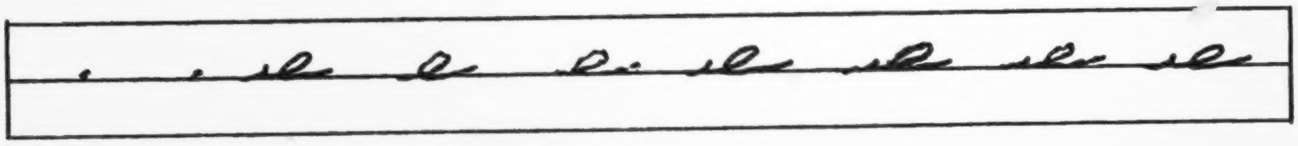
Drill 4. Trace over and then copy.

صانَ صَبَرَ صَفَّ وَصَلَ صوصٌ

Drill 5. When joined to preceding and following letters, the shape of ص is like its shape when joined to a following letter, except that it is joined to the preceding letter by a line coming from under it.



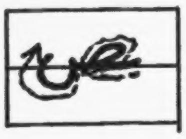
Joined on both sides.



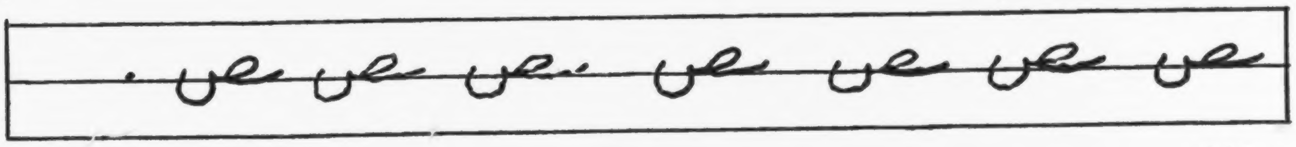
Drill 6. Practice:

بَصَرٌ قَصْدٌ فَصْلٌ قُصورٌ نَصيبٌ

Drill 7. Again, the final joined shape of ص is connected to the preceding letter by a line coming from under it as indicated above.



Final joined



Drill 8. Pronounce the following as you write them.

رَفَصَ نَصٌّ نَقَصَ ناقِصٌ قِصَصٌ

Drill 9. Practice all the shapes of ص .

بوصٌ صَديقٌ صَلصالٌ نُصوصٌ يَرْقُصُ

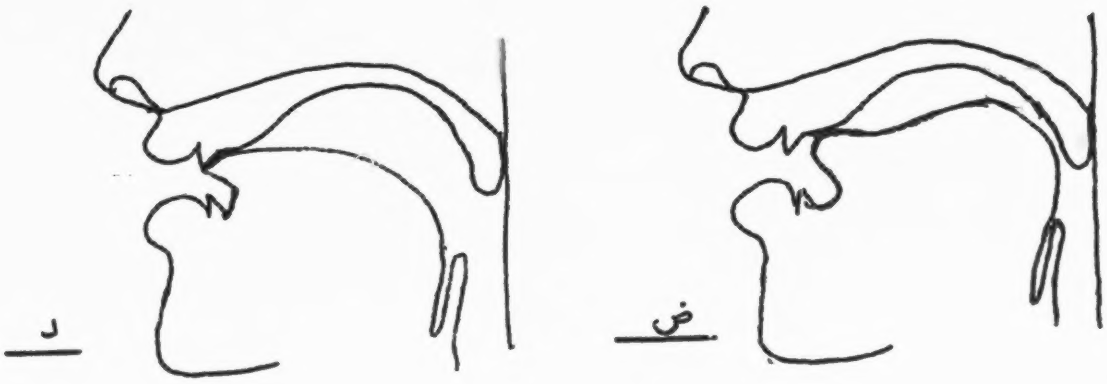
2. The letter ض ḍ

A. Pronunciation

Section 1 treated the two Arabic s's: the front س s and the velarized ص ṣ. Arabic likewise has two d's: a front d د , like English d, and a velarized ḍ ض called ḍaad, where the whole middle of the tongue covers the roof of the mouth.

As in the case of س and ص , the Arabic-speaker hears the the vowels in the English words "Dan" and "Don" as variants of ا aa, but considers the d's different; he would spell these two names phonetically دان daan and ضان ḍaan respectively, reflecting the backness of the vowel and consonant in "Don".

Before starting the drills, remember that د , like س , is a front consonant which requires a front pronunciation of adjacent vowels, whereas ض like ص is a velarized consonant (a d pronounced with the quality of the vowel in "good") and thus requires a back pronunciation of adjacent vowels. (See illustration.)



Drill 1. (On tape) Listening.

Drill 2. (On tape) Imitation.

Drill 3. (On tape) Identification. Check the block that corresponds to the word which includes the sound ض .

	1	2
. 1	☐	☐
. 2	☐	☐
. 3	☐	☐
. 4	☐	☐
. 5	☐	☐
. 6	☐	☐
. 7	☐	☐
. 8	☐	☐

Drill 4. (On tape) Identification. If the word read contains ل , write this letter in the block given; otherwise, leave the block blank.

. 1	☐
. 2	☐
. 3	☐
. 4	☐
. 5	☐
. 6	☐
. 7	☐
. 8	☐
. 9	☐
.10	☐

Technical Summary:*

د d̲ voiced dental stop

ض ḍ voiced velarized alveolar stop

B. Reading

Drill 1. The letter ض ḍaad is identical to ص plus a dot. Give the names of the following:

ض	Indpendent

ا ب ت ث د ذ ر

ز س ش ص ض ف ق

ك ل ن و ي

Since the dot is the only difference between ص and ض we will not introduce the various forms of ض individually as we did with ص Instead you will be given two charts, one including all the shapes of ص and the other including those of ض . Study these charts carefully, then do the drills that follow.

ص			
ص	:	باصٌ	Independent
صـ	:	صانَ	Joined to following letter
ـصـ	:	فَصَلَ	Joined on both sides
ـص	:	رَفَصَ	Final joined

ض		
ض	:	باضَ
ضـ	:	ضانَ
ـضـ	:	فَضْلٌ
ـض	:	رَفَضَ

Drill 2. Circle the words below that contain ض .

1 . ضَرَبَ   2 . صَوْتٌ   3 . نَبَضَ   4 . رَصاصٌ

5 . رُضوضٌ   6 . باصى   7 . رِياضٌ   8 . صانَ

9 . يَضْرِبُ قَصري   10. ضَيَّفَنّي صادِقٌ

11. صَديقُ رِياضٍ   12. قِصَصُ راضي

13. صَبري ضَريرٌ   14. صادٌ وَضادٌ

---

*Some Arabs pronounce ض ḍ as ð̣, a voiced velarized alveolar flat fricative. This is the sāme pr̄onunciation as for ظ ð̣, which will be dealt with in the following unit.

Drill 3. Read:

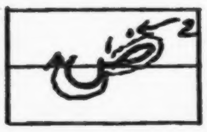
رِياضٌ صُوَرٌ رُضوضٌ يَصولُ نابِضٌ

قاضي ضَيْفٌ دَرَّبَ فُصولٌ فَضولٌ

بَيْضٌ صادِقٌ نَقَضَ

C. Writing

Drill 1. The letter ض is a connector and is written the same way as ص plus a dot, which is added after the completion of ص. Practice the model below.



ض ض ض ض ض ض ـ ـ ض

In Section 1 of this unit you were given some instructions with each writing drill in order to help you make the correct letter in all its various shapes. In this section, you will be simply asked to copy model words and phrases that contain ض , since the instructions given for ص apply here.

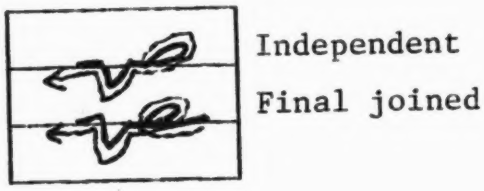
Drill 2. ض : Independent and joined to following letter.

فاضَ فَرْضٌ رِياضٌ ضادٌ رُضوضٌ

Drill 3. ض : joined on both sides and final joined.

فُضْلٌ يَضْرِبُ فُصولٌ نابِضٌ بَيْضٌ

Drill 4. Note that the independent shape of ض and its final joined shape have the variants indicated on the right. The downward slanting stroke added at the end of the letter replaces the dot, as in the case of ـن and ن . Practice the following:



بَيْضٌ نابِضٌ بَياضٌ فَرْضٌ فاضَ

Drill 5. The following phrases contain both ص and ض in different positions. Pronounce each phrase as you write it.

صادِقٍ قَلْبُ يَنْبِضُ راضي نُصوصٌ رِياضٌ ضَيَّقَني

3. Review Drills

Drill 1. (On tape) Listen to the sounds س , ص , د , ض in the following words, then write the appropriate letter (which represents the sound you hear) on the left.

Example: ص . 1

. 2

. 3

. 4

. 5

. 6

. 7

. 8

. 9

.10

Answers

Review Drill

Drill 1.

1. ص
2. د
3. ص
4. ض
5. س
6. ض
7. د
8. ص
9. ض
10. س

Drill 2. (On tape) Circle the word read to you on the tape.

1 . ضَيَّفَنِي رِياضٌ
2 . صَدِيقُ فَضلٍ
3 . نَصٌّ سِياسِيٌّ
4 . قِصَصُ راضي
5 . وَصَلَ صَدِيقِي

Now, indicate whether the phrase read is the same as the phrase written; if it is the same, circle the phrase; if not, circle the X.

6 . ضَيَّفَنِي رِياضٌ	X
7 . صَدِيقُ رِياضٍ	X
8 . نَصٌّ سِياسِيٌّ	X
9 . ضَيَّفَنِي نَصّارٌ	X
10. وَصَلَ فاضِلٌ	X

Drill 3. Read:

رِياضٌ سَفَرِي سَنَواتٌ ضَيَّفَنِي يَدْرُسُ

صَدِيقِي راضي شَكَرْتُ ضَيْفٌ صَدِيقٌ

صَدِيقُ رِياضٍ يَدْرُسُ في بيروتَ

شَكَرْتُ رِياض ضَيَّفَنِي صَدِيقِي

Drill 4. (On tape) Dictation.

Arabic sentences for reading.

1. Riad is a Lebanese friend.	1 . رِياضٌ صَدِيقٌ لُبْنانِيٌّ .
2. He is studying in Beirut.	٢. يَدْرُسُ في بَيْرُوتَ .
3. I visited Riad three years ago.	٣. زُرْتُ رِياض قَبْلَ ثَلاثِ سَنَواتٍ .
4. My friend Riad was hospitable to me.	٤. ضَيَّفَنِي صَدِيقِي رِياضٌ.
5. I thanked Riad before my departure.	٥. شَكَرْتُ رِياض قَبْلَ سَفَرِي .

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 2.

1 . رِياضٌ
2 . صديقٌ
3 . سِياسِيٌّ
4 . قِصَصٌ
5 . وَصَلَ
6 . X
7 . X
8 . نَصٌّ سِياسِيٌّ
9 . X
10 . وَصَلَ فاضِلٌ

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

1 . فَضْل
2 . صَفّ
3 . ضِرار
4 . نَصّار
5 . سافَرَ فاضِل
6 . وَصَفَ طَنْطا
7 . صَدَرَتْ لُصوص

Vocabulary

رياضٌ	Riad (boy's name)
صَديقٌ	friend
لُبنانِيٌّ	Lebanese
يَدْرُسُ	he studies, he is studying
في	in
بَيْروتُ	Beirut
زُرْتُ	I visited
قَبْلَ	before, ago
ثَلاثُ	three
سَنَواتٍ	years
ضَيَّفَ	he acted hospitably toward
ضَيَّفَني	he was hospitable to me
سَفَرٌ	departure
سَفَري	my departure

Unit 10

The letter ط ṭ

The letter ظ

1. The letter ظ ṭ

A. Pronunciation

ت (taaʔ) t and ط (ṭaaʔ)ṭʔ constitute the third pair of front and velarized consonants. ث is quite like English t ; ط ṭ however, differs from it in four ways:

1. The tongue is quite tense in the pronunciation of ṭ ط as opposed to ت t.

2. For ط ṭ the back part of the tongue is in position for the vowel of "good", so supplying the velar effect.

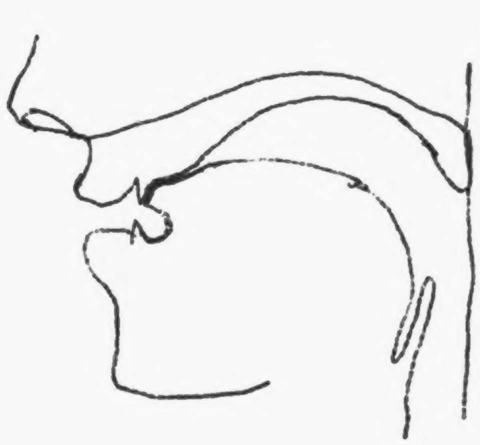
3. ت t and English t are slightly aspirated--that is, pronounced with a little burst of air; ط ṭ, however, is unaspirated.

4. ت takes the fronted pronunciation of adjacent vowels, while ط ṭ is accompanied by the backed variety. Thus, تات taat sound like English "tat" and طاط ṭaaṭ sounds like English "tot".

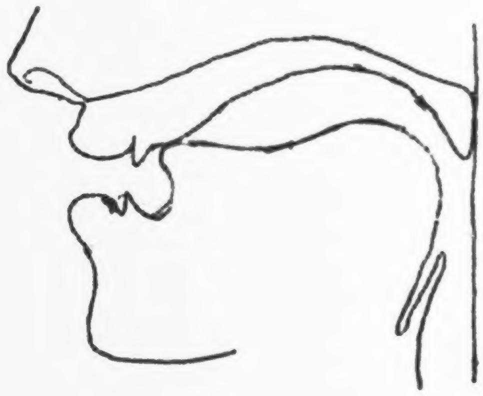
Listen to these differences in the following words:

تا بَ	طا بَ
توبٌ	طوبَ
تينٌ	طينٌ

The following diagram illustrates the differences in tongue shape and tongue placement.



ت



ط

As with the other velarized-plain pairs of consonants, the quality of the adjacent vowels is your clue as to their identity, and your best aid in pronouncing them properly.

Technical Summary

ت t̲ voiceless dental stop
ط ṯ̣ unaspirated voiceless velarized alveolar stop.

Drill 1. (On tape) Listening, and imitation.

Drill 2. (On tape) Identification. Check the proper block.

Different	Same	
☐	☐	. 1
☐	☐	. 2
☐	☐	. 3
☐	☐	. 4
☐	☐	. 5
☐	☐	. 6
☐	☐	. 7
☐	☐	. 8
☐	☐	. 9
☐	☐	.10

Drill 3. (On tape) Identification. Check the block which corresponds to the word that contains ط .

☐	☐	. 1
☐	☐	. 2
☐	☐	. 3
☐	☐	. 4
☐	☐	. 5
☐	☐	. 6
☐	☐	. 7
☐	☐	. 8

B. Reading

Drill 1. This is the letter ط .
Circle the same letter below.

ط : قوطٌ	Independent

ط ص ط ض ف ط ق م ض ط

ت ط ص ر ف ط ط و ل

Drill 2. Give the names of the following.

ا ب ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش

ص ض ط ف ق ك ل ن و ي

Drill 3. Circle ط in the following words.

1 . قوطٌ   2 . باضَ   3 . سِراطٌ   4 . فُراتٌ   5 . شَوْطٌ

6 . بَياضٌ   7 . قَرَطَ   8 . شُبوطٌ   9 . فَرَضَ   10. يَنوطُ

Drill 4. Read:

قوطٌ   توتٌ   شَرْطٌ   شُروطٌ   فُراتٌ

شُبوطٌ   قَرَطَ   فُروضٌ   سِراطٌ   نَشاطٌ

Answers

Part A.

Drill 2.

Dif.	Same	
☐	☒	. 1
☒	☐	. 2
☒	☐	. 3
☒	☐	. 4
☐	☒	. 5
☐	☒	. 6
☒	☐	. 7
☐	☒	. 8
☒	☐	. 9
☒	☐	.10

Answers

Part A.

Drill 3.

☒ ☐ . 1
☐ ☒ . 2
☐ ☒ . 3
☒ ☐ . 4
☐ ☒ . 5
☐ ☒ . 6
☒ ☐ . 7
☐ ☒ . 8

Part B.

Drill 1.

7

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Numbers: 1, 3, 5, 7, 8, and 10.

Drill 4.

Check tape

Drill 5. When joined to a following letter, ط is simply linked to it without change. Compare both independent and joined forms (right), then circle the joined form below.

ط : قوطٌ	Independent
ط : طَنٌّ	Joined to following letter.

1 . طارَ   2 . شَرْطٌ   3 . طَلالٌ   4 . ساطي   5 . بِساطٌ

6 . رَطْلٌ   7 . باضَتْ   8 . طَفَرَ   9 . طالِبٌ   10. وَطَنِيٌّ

Drill 6. Read:

طابَ   طَلَّقَ   رَطْلٌ   طَبيبٌ   شُروطٌ

طالِبٌ   ثُبوطٌ   طَويلٌ   فاطِنٌ   فاتِنٌ

Drill 7. The shape of ط is the same in all positions, being merely linked directly to the preceding or following letter; see box. Circle the words below that contain the last two shapes.

ط : قوطٌ	Independent
ط : طَنٌّ	Joined to a following letter
ـطـ : نَطَرَ	Joined on both sides
ـط : قِطٌّ	Final joined

1 . قِطارٌ   2 . سَطْرٌ   3 . بُلاطٌ   4 . رُبُطَ

5 . وَطواطٌ   6 . قِطارُ طَنطا   7 . فُطورُ ضابِطٍ

Drill 8. Read:

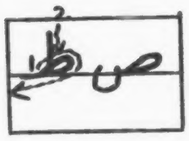
قِطارٌ   طَريقٌ   فَطَرَ   ضابِطٌ

فُطورُ طَروبٍ   طَبيبُ لُطفي

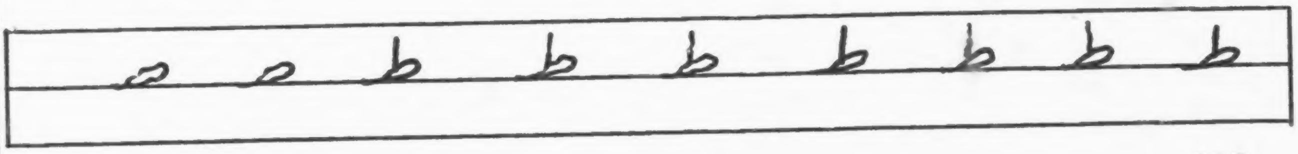
قِطارُ طَنطا   يَطيرُ طَيْرُ طَلالٍ

C. Writing

Drill 1. The letter ط consists of two parts: ﺻ, which resembles the first part of ص, and | which is added next, written from top to bottom. Practice the model below.



Independent



Answers

Part B.

Drill 5.

Numbers:
1, 3, 4, 6,
8, 9, and 10.

Drill 6.

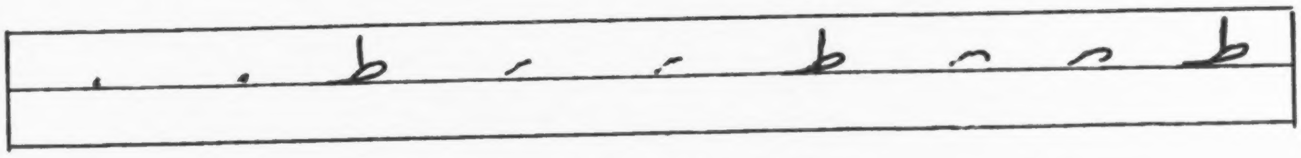
Check tape.

Drill 7.

Numbers:
1, 2, 4, 6,
and 7.

Drill 8.

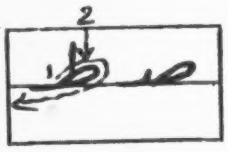
Check tape.



Drill 2. Trace over and then copy the following.

قَوطٌ شَرْطٌ قِيراطٌ سِراطٌ نَشاطٌ

Like ص, the letter ط is a connector. Note that ص when joined to a following letter must have a tooth صـ, whereas ط must not. There is no need to give instructions for connecting ط with preceding and following letters. The same instructions given for ص apply here, except for the tooth (ـ) which is added to صـ but not to ط . The following two drills are given for practice.



Joined to following letter

Drill 3. This drill includes the forms of ط when joined to a following letter and when joined in both directions. Trace over the model line, then copy it below.

طالِبٌ طَوِيلٌ لُطفي قِطارٌ طَنْطا

Drill 4. This drill reviews all the shapes of ط .

نَشاطٌ طارِق طَبيبٌ لُطفي قِطارٌ طَنْطا

1. The letter ظ ð̣

A. Pronunciation

The letters ذ(ðaal) and ظ ð̣(ð̣aad) represent the last set of plain/velarized consonants. ذ ð is the same as th in English "this, they." This th is a front consonant; Arabic ذات and English "that" sound the same. On the other hand, ظ ð̣ is the back variety of ذ ; in pronouncing ظ the tongue is further back in the mouth than for ذ , and the back part of the tongue is in the same position as for the vowel in "good". The muscles are held tense as in the case of the other velarized consonants. Again, if you pronounce the vowels correctly your consonants will be understood.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening.

b. Imitation.

One final comment on the velarized consonants is that they affect not only adjacent vowels, but other consonants as well. That is, a velarized consonant requires the back pronunciation of vowels and also transforms plain consonants to velarized. Thus the word صَوْتٌ 'voice' is pronounced ṣawṭ; سَوْطٌ "whip" is also pronounced صَوْتٌ ṣawṭ; وَسَطٌ "middle" is pronounced waṣaṭ; صادٌ (the letter ص) and ضادٌ (the letter ض) are pronounced صاضٌ and ضاضٌ respectively; and so forth.

Technical Summary

ذ ð voiced interdental flat fricative

ظ ð̣ voiced velarized alveolar flat fricative*

Drill 2. (On tape) Identification. Check the block which corresponds to the word that contains ظ .

☐ ☐ . 1
☐ ☐ . 2
☐ ☐ . 3
☐ ☐ . 4
☐ ☐ . 5
☐ ☐ . 6
☐ ☐ . 7
☐ ☐ . 8
☐ ☐ . 9

---

* Some Arabs pronounce ظ as ẓ, a voiced velarized alveolar sibilant.

Answers

Part A.

Drill 2.

☒ ☐ . 1
☒ ☐ . 2
☐ ☒ . 3
☒ ☐ . 4
☐ ☒ . 5
☐ ☒ . 6
☒ ☐ . 7
☒ ☐ . 8
☐ ☒ . 9

Drill 3. (On tape) Listen to each of the following words; if the word contains the sound ذ write the letter ذ in the block provided, but if it contains the sound ظ leave the block blank.

☐ . 1
☐ . 2
☐ . 3
☐ . 4
☐ . 5
☐ . 6
☐ . 7
☐ . 8
☐ . 9
☐ .10

B. Reading

Drill 1. The letter ظ ð̣aaʔ is made of the letter ط plus a dot. Give the names of the following.

ظ : قوظٌ	Independent

ا ب ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش

ص ض ط ☐ظ ف ك ل ن و ي

ظ has four shapes which are exactly like those of ط except for the dot above. Study the following charts, then do the drills.

ظ	ط	
ظ : قوظٌ	ط : قوطٌ	Independent
ظ : ظَنٌّ	ط : طَنٌّ	Joined to a following letter
ـظـ : نَظَرَ	ـطـ : نَطَرَ	Joined on both sides
ـظ : فَظٌّ	ـط : فَطٌّ	Final joined

Drill 2. Circle the words which contain the independent shape of ظ as well as the shape joined to a following letter.

1 . بوظٌ   2 . ظَرْفٌ   3 . قِيراطٌ   4 . ناظِرٌ   5 . قِطارٌ
6 . ظَلَّ   7 . قاظَ   8 . طارِقٌ   9 . ظَفَرٌ

Drill 3. Read:

بوظٌ ناظِرٌ ظَنَّ قوظٌ

ظُروفٌ نَفاظٌ ظافِرٌ ناظورٌ

Drill 4. Circle the words below which include the shape of ظ joined on both sides and its final joined shape.

3 . ظَليلٌ 2 . فَظٌّ 1 . نَظَرَ

6 . ظافِرٌ يَقِظٌ 5 . طَريقٌ نَظيفٌ 4 . نَظيرٌ

Drill 5. Read:

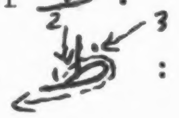
تَنظيفٌ تَظَلَّلَ يَقِظٌ ظادٌ

نَظَرَ في ناظورٍ ظافِرٌ طَويلٌ

C. Writing

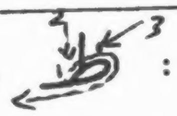
ظ , like ط , is a connector and has four shapes which are written like those of ط except for the dot. See charts on p. 123.

The following drills provide you with practice of the various shapes of ظ .

Drill 1. 

: Independent.

بوظٌ قاظَ قوظٌ شاظَ قَرَظَ

Drill 2. 

: Joined to following letter.

ظَنَّ ظَفَرٌ ظافِرٌ ظَريفٌ ظِلالٌ

Answers

Part A.

Drill 3.

☐ . 1
ظ . 2
ظ . 3
☐ . 4
☐ . 5
ظ . 6
☐ . 7
☐ . 8
ظ . 9
☐ .10

Part B.

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 2.

Independent: 1, 3,

Joined to following letter: 2, 4, 6, 9.

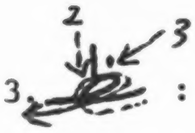
Answers

Part B.

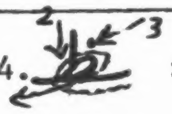
Drill 3.
Check tape

Drill 4.
1, 4,
5
(final
joined)
2, 6

Drill 5.
Check tape

Drill 3.  : Joined on both sides.

نَظَرَ يَظْفَرُ نَظِيفٌ فَظَاظٌ تَظَلَّلَ

Drill 4.  : Final joined.

فَظٌّ بَظٌّ يَقِظٌ نابِظٌ ناقَظَ

3. Review Drills

Drill 1. (On tape) Listen to the sounds ت , ط , ز , ظ in the following words, then write the letter that represents the sound you hear in the appropriate column below.

	ت	ط	ز	ظ
. 1				
. 2				
. 3				
. 4				
. 5				
. 6				
. 7				
. 8				
. 9				
.10				

Answers
Review Drills
Drill 1.

	ت	ط	ز	ظ
. 1		XX		
. 2			XX	
. 3				XX
. 4		XX		
. 5	XX			
. 6			XX	
. 7				XX
. 8		XX		
. 9				XX
.10		XX		

Drill 2. (On tape) If what is read corresponds to what is written, circle the latter; if it does not, circle the check mark:

1 . كِتابُ طالِبٍ X
2 . طَبيبُ لُطفي X
3 . ظافِرٌ ضابِطٌ X
4 . فُطورُ ضابِطٍ X
5 . رَطْلُ بَطاطا X
6 . نَظَرَ في ناظور X
7 . ظافِرٌ في طَنطا X

Drill 3. Read:

طالِبٌ ضابِطٌ وَطَنِيٌّ لُطفي
ظافِرٌ طَوِيلٌ طَبيبٌ قِطارٌ
طَبيبُ لُطفي ضابِطٌ وَطَنِيٌّ

Drill 4. True or False.

F	T	
☐	☐	.1 The letters ط and ظ have identical shapes; the only difference between them is the dot.
☐	☐	.2 The letters ص , ض , ط , and ظ are all connectors.
☐	☐	.3 When connected to a following letter, ص and ض behave like ط and ظ .
☐	☐	.4 The dot of ظ is added after the stroke of ا .
☐	☐	.5 The strokes of both ط and ظ are written from bottom to top.

Arabic sentences for reading.

1. Lutfi's doctor arrived.	1 . وَصَلَ طَبيبُ لُطفي .
2. Riad is a tall student.	2 . رِياضٌ طالِبٌ طَوِيلٌ .
3. Dhafir is a patriotic officer.	3 . ظافِرٌ ضابِطٌ وَطَنِيٌّ .
4. Dhafir traveled by train.	4 . سافَرَ ظافِر في قِطارٍ .

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 2.

X .1

.2

X .3

X .4

رُطْلُ بَطاطا .5

نَظَرَ في ناظورٍ .6

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

False	True	
☐	☒	. 1
☐	☒	. 2
☒	☐	. 3
☐	☒	. 4
☒	☐	. 5

Drill 5.

قِطارٌ .1

نَظِيفٌ .2

شاطِرٌ .3

طارَ وَطْواطٌ .4

طالِبٌ وَطَنِيٌّ .5

Vocabulary

وَصَلَ	he arrived
طَبِيبٌ	doctor
لُطْفي	Lutfi (boy's name)
طالِبٌ	student
طَوِيلٌ	tall
ظافِرٌ	Dhafir
ضابِطٌ	officer
وَطَنِيٌّ	patriotic
في	in
قِطارٌ	train

Unit 11

The letter م m
The letter ه h
Taa? marbuuṭa ة -at-

1. The letter م m

A. Pronunciation

The consonant م miim is pronounced like English m in "man, hammer, ram". It may be pronounced double, as in رُمّان rummaan.

B. Reading

Drill 1. This is the letter م miim in its independent shape. Underline the same letter in the following.

م ; دامَ	Independent

1. دامَ 2. نامَ 3. فاقَ 4. لامَ 5. يَومٌ
6. قافٌ 7. كَلامٌ 8. نِظامٌ 9. قالَ 10. قادِمٌ

Drill 2. Give the names of the following.

ا ب ت ث د ذ ر ز

س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق

ك ل م ن و ي

Drill 3. Read:

دامَ لامَ يَومٌ سَلامٌ كَلامٌ

نِظامٌ قَدَّمَ يَقومُ قادِمٌ

Drill 4. The loop of the letter م is the part of the letter that is used when م is connected to a following letter. Read:

م ; دامَ	Independent
مـ ; ماتَ	Joined to following letter

ماتَ مَنْ زَمَنٌ مَكانٌ مُدَرِّسٌ

مُديرٌ مَريضٌ نامَتْ قاموسٌ ثامِنٌ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Numbers:
1, 2, 4, 5,
7, 8, and 10.

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

Check tape

Drill 5. When joined on both sides, م is joined to the preceding letter with a line that descends from above; note in the illustration in the box that the preceding letter or letters are written above the line in anticipation of the line descending to connect with م . Underline in the following the shape of م joined on both sides.

م : دامَ	Independent
مـ ماتَ	Joined to followin letter.
ـمـ ثَمَنَ	Joined on both sides.

1 . ثَمَنٌ
2 . يَموتُ
3 . مُستَشرِقٌ
4 . سينما
5 . سَميرٌ
6 . قَدَّمَ
7 . قِماشٌ
8 . مُقَدَّسٌ
9 . تَمْرينٌ
10. تِمثالٌ

Drill 6. Read:

ثَمَنٌ لَمّا مَماتٌ تَمرينٌ تَمْرٌ

سينَما نَمْلٌ قَمَرٌ ثَمانٍ سَميرٌ

Drill 7. When it occurs final joined, م is connected to a preceding letter from above. Note that the full form of م is used here. Circle the words including the final joined forms only.

م : دامَ	Independent
مـ : ماتَ	Joined to follow-ing letter.
ـمـ : ثَمَنَ	Joined on both sides.
ـم : كَمْ	Final joined.

1 . قَلَمٌ مُكْرَمٍ
2 . تِمْثالُ وِلْيَم
3 . مَرَّ وَسَلَّمَ
4 . فِلْمٌ كامِلٌ
5 . سَليمٌ مُفَكِّرٌ
6 . كَمْ ثَمَنُ قَلَمِكَ

Drill 8. Read:

قَلَمٌ سَلَّمَ فِلْمٌ سَليمٌ

قَلَمُ سَميرٍ سَلَّمَ سَليمٌ

ماتَ كَريمٌ فِلْمٌ قَديمٌ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 5.

Numbers:
1, 2, 4, 5,
7, 9, and 10.

Drill 6.

Check tape

Drill 7.

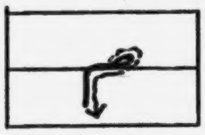
1. قَلَمٌ
2. وِلْيَم
3. وَسَلَّمَ
4. فِلْمٌ
5. كَمْ
6. سَلِيمٌ

Drill 8.

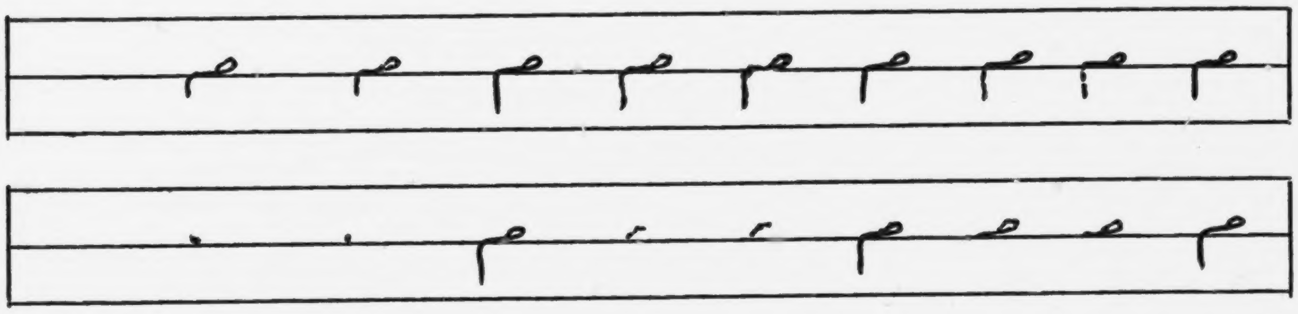
Check tape

C. Writing

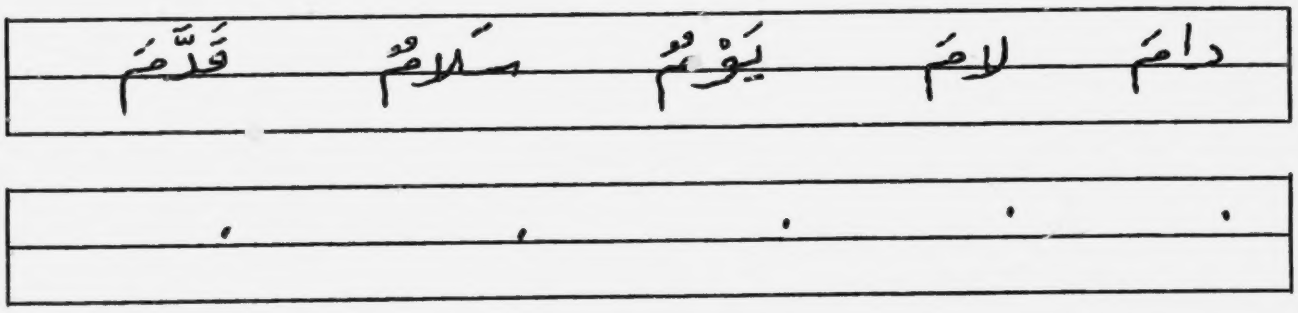
Drill 1. In writing independent م we begin with the loop first, then leftward and downward below the line. Unlike the loop of ف, which is circular and written above the line, the loop of م is on the line, and smaller.



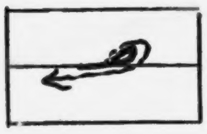
Independent



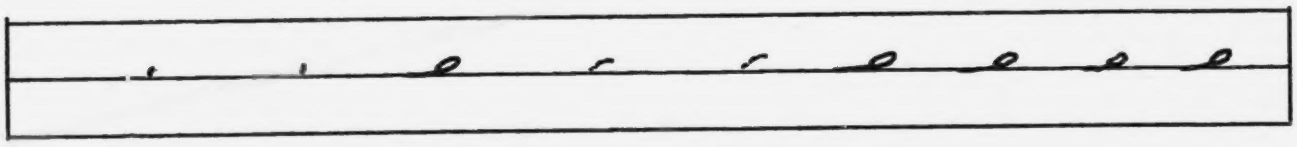
Drill 2. Practice the following.



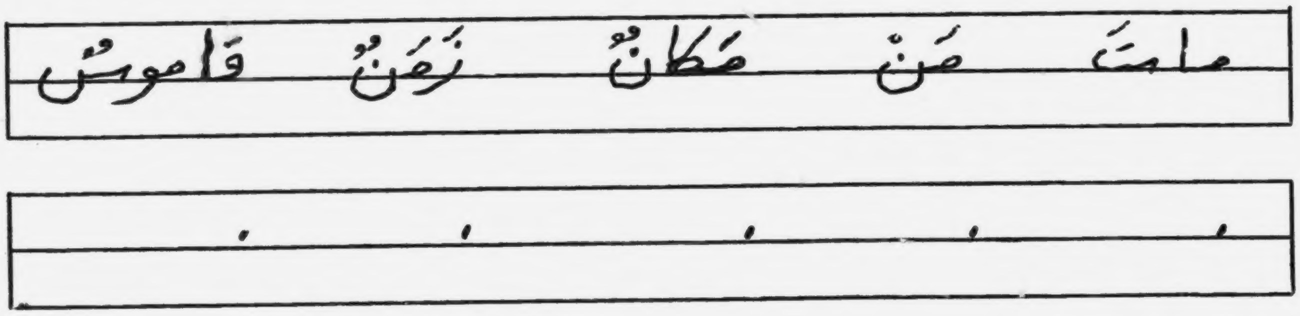
Drill 3. The loop ـمـ is the most characteristic part of the letter م, and it alone is used when joined to a following letter.



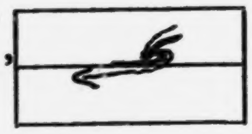
Joined to following letter.

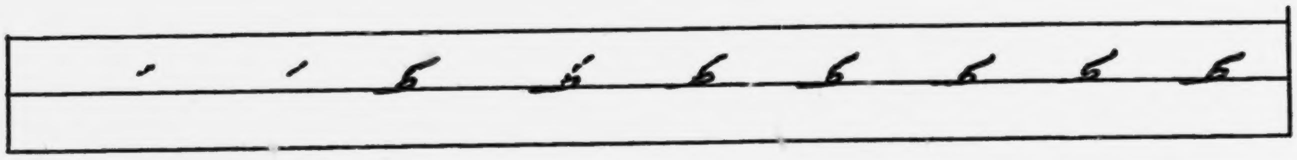


Drill 4. Trace over and then copy the following.



Drill 5. While most letters are joined to a preceding letter on the line, e.g., تب , يل , etc., م is joined from above as indicated in the model. Practice the shape of م connected on both sides below.

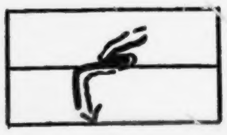

Joined on both sides



Drill 6. Practice the following.

ثَمَنٌ يَمُوتُ حَماتُ قَمَرٌ سَمِيرٌ

Drill 7. The final joined shape of م is similar to the independent shape except for the preceding part which should be raised above the line as in the shape connected on both sides.


Final joined

قَلَمٌ قَدِيمٌ سَلَّمَ كَرِيمٌ وِلْيَمٌ

Drill 8. The following drill contains all shapes of م .

نامَ مُكَرَّمٌ قاموسٌ سَمِيرٌ قَلَمٌ كَرِيمٌ

2. The letter ه h

A. Pronunciation

Arabic ه (haa?) corresponds to English h as in "hot". There are, however, three important differences. First, Arabic ه h can be pronounced double, as in the following drill.

Drill 1. a. Listening. Note: Words will be read in pause form.

سَهَّلَ	sahhal
فَهَّمَ	fahham
مَهَّدَ	mahhad
جَهَّزَ	ǰahhaz
تَمَهَّلَ	tamahhal

سَهَّلَ	سَهُلَ
فَهَّمَ	فَهِمَ
جَهَّزَ	جاهِزٌ

b. Repetition. In pronouncing double h, be sure to prolong it two or three times as long as you would for English.

Second, while English h can only be pronounced with a following vowel, Arabic ه h may be pronounced before a vowel or a consonant.

Drill 2. a. Listening. Contrast between a vowel and ah ـَهْ.

سَهْلٌ	sahl 'easy'	سالَ	saal 'it flowed'
نَهْرٌ	nahr 'river'	نارٌ	naar 'fire'
فَهْمٌ	fahm 'understanding'	فَمٌ	fam 'mouth'
شَهْرٌ	šahr 'month'	شَرٌّ	šarr 'evil'

b. Repetition. As an aid in pronouncing h before consonants, pronounce ه double, e.g., سَهَّلْ sahhl. This exaggerated pronounciation is preferable to not pronouncing it at all, and with additional practice you will ultimately achieve a balanced pronunciation of it.

ه h can also come as the last sound of the word, as in the following.

Drill 3. a. Listening.

شاهٌ	saah 'shah'
تاهَ	taah 'he strayed'
شِبْهٌ	šibh 'resemblance'
مياهٌ	miyaah 'waters'
بَلَدُهُ	baladuh 'his country'

b. Repetition. Again, exaggerate ه at first by prolonging it.

The other important difference is that Arabic ه is pronounced more forcefully than is English h; this would seem to be necessary in order to pronounce it double, for example, or at the end of a word. English h seems by comparison more relaxed and less tense, even being dropped by some people in certain words, e.g., "mayhem,"h "herb," "humor", or being slurred over in expressions like "Let (h)er go!" In pronouncing Arabic ه be sure to articulate it with force, making a special effort to pronounce it as audibly as possible when it is not followed by a vowel.

Drill 3. (On tape) a. Listen to the difference between English h and Arabic ه in the following similar words.

Arabic		English
هاتِ	'give'	hat
هامٌّ	'important'	ham
هافَ	'he became thirsty'	half
هَوْلٌ	'terror'	howl
هَمٌّ	'anxiety'	hum

b. Imitation

Drill 4. (On tape) This drill includes ه before a consonant or at the end of the word. a. Listening.

b. Imitation.

Drill 5. (On tape) Doubled ه . a. Listening. b. Imitation

B. Reading

Drill 1. This independent form ه haaʔ occurs only word-final or after a non-connector. Give the names of the following.

ه : شاهٌ	Independent

ا ب ت ث د ذ ر ز

س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق

ك ل م ن ه و ى

Drill 2. Since English h does not occur in word-final position, be careful to pronounce Arabic ه fully as you read the following words:(read in pause form).

فاهٌ شاهٌ وَلَدُهُ مِياهٌ تَلاهُ

مَرْكَزُهُ بَلَدُهُ ناداهُ يَفوهُ رَماهُ

Drill 3. ه takes the shape هـ when it is joined to a following letter. Circle this joined shape below.

ه : شاهٌ	Independent
هـ : هات	Joined to following letter.

1 . هُوَ 2 . هِنْدٌ 3 . صِباهُ 4 . هُنَّ 5 . ذَهَبَ

6 . والِدُهُ 7 . هَلْ 8 . هَيْكَلٌ 9 . هِنْرى 10. نُرِيدُهُ

Drill 4. Read:

هُوَ هُنَّ ذَهَبَ هَواهُ

هِنْدٌ هُناكَ تُراهِنُ دَهِشَ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.
Check tape

Drill 2.
Check tape

Drill 3.
Numbers:
1, 2, 4, 5,
7, 8, and 9.

Drill 4.
Check tape

Drill 5. When joined in both directions ه has the shape ـهـ , which goes below the line. Circle this shape below.

ه	شاهٌ	Independent
هـ	هات	Joined to a following letter
ـهـ	شَهْرٌ	Joined on both sides.

1 . سَهْلٌ   2 . هارونُ   3 . شَهْرٌ   4 . نَهارُهُ   5 . هِلالٌ
6 . مَهْدٌ   7 . مَشْهورٌ   8 . لَهْوٌ

Drill 6. Read:

شَهْرٌ   ظَهْرٌ   وَهَبَ   فَهِمَ   مَشْهورٌ
مُها   مَلاهي   لَهْوٌ   طِهْرانُ   مُهَنْدِسٌ

Drill 7. These are the four shapes of ه , including the final joined shape ـه . Circle words below that include the last shape.

ه	شاهٌ	Independent
هـ	هات	Joined to following letter.
ـهـ	شَهْرٌ	Joined on both sides.
ـه	كِتابُهُ	Final joined.

1 . كِتابُهُ قَديمٌ   2 . سافَرَ فى سَيّارَتِهِ
3 . وَهَبَهُ مُهْرًا   4 . شارِبُهُ طَويلٌ

Drill 8. Read:

مُديرُهُ   شَهادَتُهُ   ظَهْرُها   ناقَتُهُ
كِتابُهُ مَشْهورٌ   وَهَبَهُ سَيّارَتَهُ
شَهادَتُهُ في بَيْتِهِ   ناداهُ وَضَرَبَهُ

3. ة taaʔ marbuuṭah

ة is a special way of writing ت t when it is the last letter of certain words. In most cases these words (nouns and adjectives) are feminine singular. It is called taaʔ marbuuṭah ("tied t"). It is the same in shape as ه but with the addition of two dots; it is always preceded by َ . Listen to the following on the tape.

Answers

Part B.

Drill 5.

Numbers:
1, 3, 4, 6,
7, and 8.

Drill 6.

Check tape

Drill 7.

1 . كِتابُهُ
2 . سَيّارَتِهِ
3 . وَهَبَهُ
4 . شارِبُهُ

Drill 8.

Check tape

سَيّارَةُ سامى	'Sami's car'
سَفارَةُ لُبنانَ	'Lebanon's embassy'
مَدينَةُ بَيْروتَ	'the city of Beirut'
مَلِكَةُ بَريطانيا	'the Queen of Britain'

Drill 1. Read:

شَهادَةُ كَريمٍ
فَتاةُ لُبْنانَ
مَدينَةُ دِمَشْقَ
مَمْلَكَةُ ليبيا
فاكِهَةُ هَمَدانَ

The nunation forms of ة are illustrated by:

مَدينَةٌ	madiinatun
مَدينَةٍ	madiinatin 'city'
مَدينَةً	madiinatan

Note that ا ʔalif is not used to spell out fatḥa plus nunation.

The pause form of ة is -a (occasionally -ah for some speakers) for all possible readings. Illustration:

	Full form	Pause form
مَدينَةُ	madiinatu	madiina 'city'
مَدينَةِ	madiinati	
مَدينَةَ	madiinata	
مَدينَةٌ	madiinatun	
مَدينَةٍ	madiinatin	
مَدينَةً	madiinatan	

Drill 2. Read:

فَتاةُ لُبْنانَ — فَتاةْ
مَدينَةُ طِهْرانَ — مَدينَةْ
هَنْدَسَةُ هارونَ — هَنْدَسَةْ
والِدَةُ مَشْهورٍ — والِدَةْ
مَمْلَكَةُ ليبيا — مَمْلَكَةْ

Note: Final ة is often written without the two dots, e.g.,

مَدينَه مَدينَة	madiina

Answers

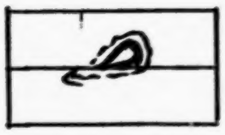
Part A.

Drill 1.
Check tape

Drill 2.
Check tape

C. Writing

Drill 1. The letter ه is more triangular than round, and is written in a clockwise direction. Note that it rests on the line. Practice the model below.



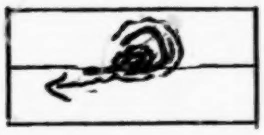
Independent

ه ه ه ه ه ه ه

Drill 2. Pronounce the following as you write them.

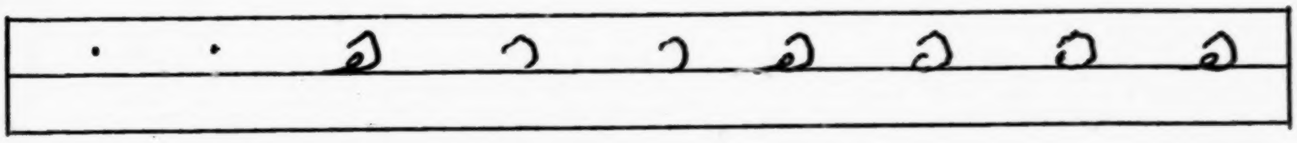
فاهَ شاهُ مِياهُ وَلَدُهُ يَفوهُ

Drill 3. The letter ه is a connector. It takes the shape as in the box when connected to a following letter.



Joined to following letter.

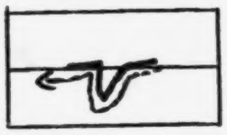
هـ هـ هـ هـ هـ هـ هـ هـ هـ



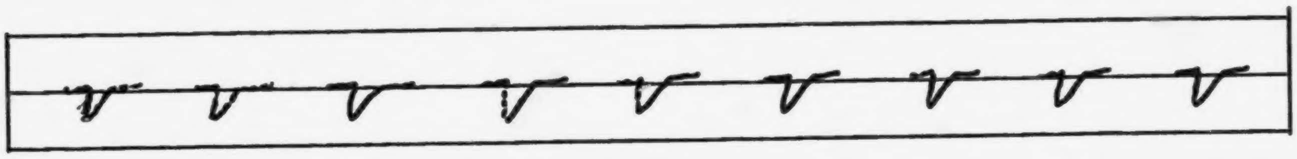
Drill 4. Practice the following.

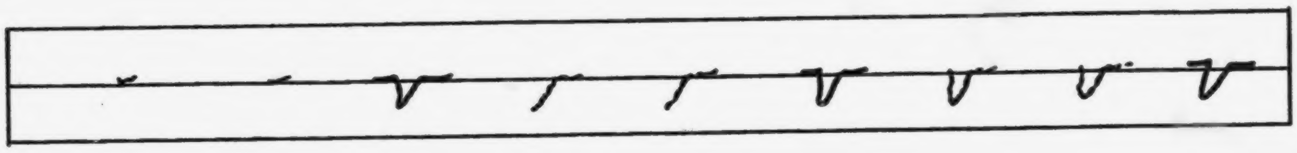
هَلْ هُوَ هُنا ذَهَبَ هِلالٌ

Drill 5. The model shows you how ه is written when it is joined in both directions. Note that this shape is written below the line.

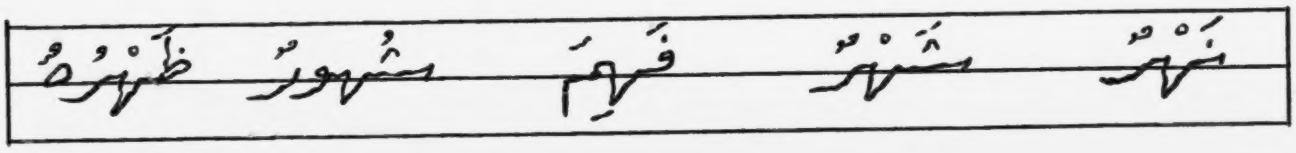


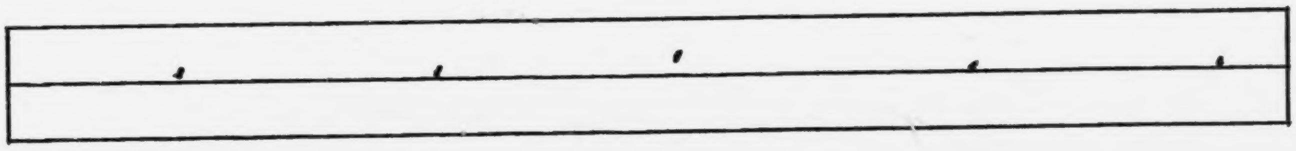
Joined on both sides.



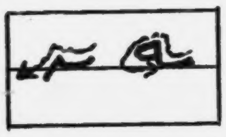


Drill 6. Trace over and then copy.

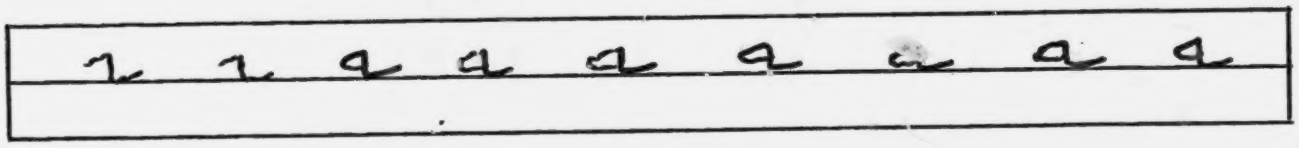

نَهْرٌ
شَهْرٌ
فَهِمَ
شُهورٌ
ظَهْرُهُ

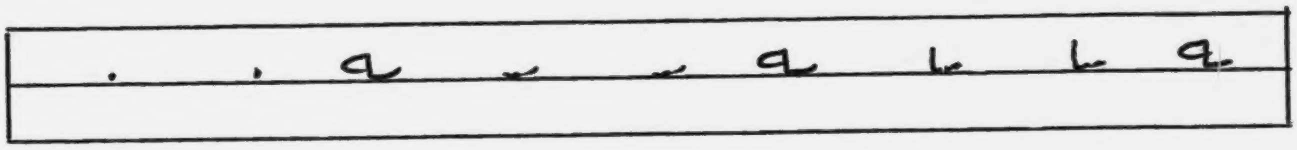


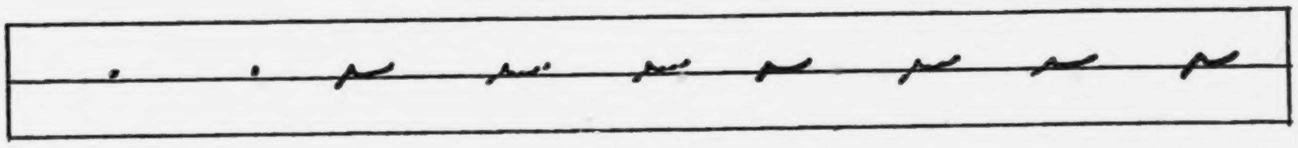
Drill 7. When ه is final joined it takes the shape ـه which is similar to the printed shape. The variant ـہ is also common in handwritten Arabic. Practice both shapes below.



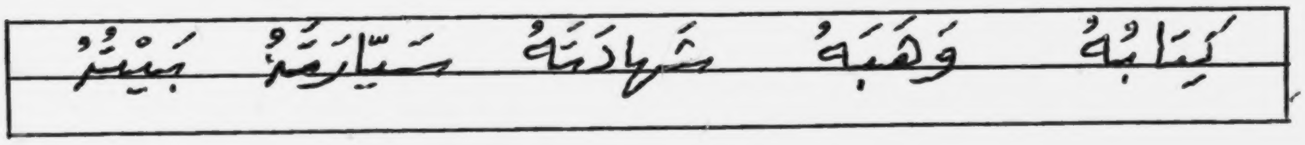
Final joined







Drill 8. Trace and then copy the following.


كِتابَةٌ
وَهَبَهُ
شَهادَةٌ
سَيّارَةٌ
بِنْتٌ

Drill 9. Say each of the following words aloud as you write them.

مُدِيرُهُ مَشْهُورٌ   وَكَتَبَهُ سَيَّارَةً   مَدِينَةُ طِهْرَانَ

4. Review Drills

Drill 1. True or False.

True	False	
☐	☐	1. Both the letter haa? and the sign sukuun have the same shape.
☐	☐	2. The shape ه only occurs in final position of the word.
☐	☐	3. The loops of the letters waaw and miim are written the same.
☐	☐	4. When ـهـ occurs combined in both directions, the preceding and following letters should be raised above the line.
☐	☐	5. The only difference between haa? and taa? marbuuta is the two dots which are added above the latter.
☐	☐	6. These two words have the same pronunciation and meaning, كِتَابُهُ كِتَابَةٌ
☐	☐	7. The pause form of words ending in taa? marbuuta is pronounced. ـت .

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 1.

F	T	
☒	☐	. 1
☐	☒	. 2
☒	☐	. 3
☒	☐	. 4
☐	☒	. 5
☐	☒	. 6
☒	☐	. 7

Drill 2. (On tape) If you hear the sound ه in the following, circle the number of the word; if you do not hear the sound, circle the check mark on the left.

X	. 1
X	. 2
X	. 3
X	. 4
X	. 5
X	. 6
X	. 7
X	. 8
X	. 9
X	.10

Drill 3. (On tape) If what is read is the same as the phrase or sentence written check under "yes"; if not, check under "no".

No	Yes	
___	___	مَدِينَةُ طِهْرانَ . 1
___	___	شَهادَةُ هَنْدَسَةٍ . 2
___	___	هُناكَ مَدْرَسَةٌ . 3
___	___	كِتابُهُ قَدِيمٌ . 4
___	___	زِيارَةُ صَدِيقَةٍ . 5
___	___	ذَهَبَ لِزِيارَةِ نِهادَ . 6
___	___	زُهَيْرٌ مُهَنْدِسٌ مَشْهُورٌ . 7
___	___	شَرِبْتُ قَهْوَةً تُرْكِيَّةً . 8

Drill 4. Read:

هُناكَ سُهَيْلَةُ مَدْرَسَةٌ مُهَنْدِسٌ ثانَوِيَّةٌ

زُهَيْرٌ ذَهَبَ زِيارَةٌ طِهْرانُ مَشْهُورٌ

مَدِينَةُ صَدِيقَتُهُ مَنْ

مَدِينَةُ طِهْرانَ هُناكَ مَدْرَسَةٌ

لِزِيارَةِ مَدْرَسَةٍ ثانَوِيَّةٍ زُهَيْرٌ مُهَنْدِسٌ مَشْهُورٌ

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 2.

[✓ X]	. 1
X	[✓ . 2]
X	[✓ . 3]
[✓ X]	. 4
X	[✓ . 5]
X	[✓ . 6]
[✓ X]	. 7
X	[✓ . 8]
X	[✓ . 9]
[✓ X]	.10

Drill 3.

No	Yes	
	XX	. 1
XX		. 2
XX		. 3
	XX	. 4
XX		. 5
XX		. 6
	XX	. 7
	XX	. 8

Drill 4.

Check tape

Drill 5. (On tape) dictation.

Arabic sentences for reading.

1. Zuhayr is a famous engineer. — 1 . زُهَيْرٌ مُهَنْدِسٌ مَشْهورٌ
2. He went to visit the city of Tehran. — 2 . ذَهَبَ لِزِيارَةِ مَدينَةِ طِهْرانَ
3. There, he met his girl friend Suhayla. — 3 . قابَلَ هُناكَ صَديقَتَهُ سُهَيْلَةَ
4. Suhayla studies in a secondary school. — 4 . تَدْرُسُ سُهَيْلَةَ في مَدْرَسَةٍ ثانَوِيَّةٍ
5. He who endures, overcomes. (Proverb) — 5 . مَنْ صَبَرَ ظَفِرَ

Vocabulary

زُهَيْرٌ	Zuhayr (boy's name)
مُهَنْدِسٌ	engineer
مَشْهورٌ	famous
ذَهَبَ	he went
لِزِيارَةِ	in order to visit
مَدينَةٌ	city
طِهْرانُ	Tehran
قابَلَ	he met
هُناكَ	there
صَديقَةٌ	girl friend
سُهَيْلَةُ	Suhayla (girl's name)
تَدْرُسُ	she studies
مَدْرَسَةٌ	school
ثانَوِيَّةٌ	secondary
مَنْ	he who, whoever
صَبَرَ	he endured
ظَفِرَ	he won, overcame

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 5.

1. شَهادَةُ هَنْدَسَة
2. شَرِكَةُ فاهوم
3. وِزارَةُ تَرْبِيَة
4. فَرِحَتْ سُهَيْلَةُ
5. دَرَّسَها .

Unit 12

The letter ج j
The letter خ x
The letter ح ḥ

1. The letter ج j

A. Pronunciation

The pronunciation of the Arabic letter ج jiim varies over the Arab world, but this does not create a problem because all pronunciations are found in English: j as in "judge", z as in "azure" or s as in "pleasure," and g as in "game". The "judge" pronunciation is found in the Arabian Peninsula, Iraq, the Sudan, most of Egypt and certain rural and desert areas of Syria and Jordan. It is pronounced like s in "pleasure" (or j in French "jour") in the Levant and North Africa. Finally, in Cairo and Alexandria it is usually pronounced like g in English "game", but occasionally like j in "judge". This is not a problem for the Arabs, who in fact, probably usually do not notice the difference. In this course we have chosen the pronunciation j as in "judge". You may also use this value, or that of your teacher if it is different. In any case, you should expect that the letter ج will be pronounced in any of these three ways.

ج may of course be pronounced double regardless of which value it has.

Drill 1. On tape. a. Listening b. Imitation.

B. Reading

Drill 1. This is the independent shape of ج jiim. Give the names of the following:

ج : صاجٌ Independent

ا ب ت ث ج د ذ ر
ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف
ق ك ل م ن ه و ي

Answers

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 2. Read:

صاجٌ   فَوْجٌ   زَوْجٌ   فَرَجٌ

شَرَجٌ   نموذَجٌ   مُدَرَّجٌ   سِراجٌ

Drill 3. Notice that ج retains its characteristic part جـ when it is joined to a following letter.
Read:

ج : صاجٌ	Independent
جـ : جالَ	Joined to following letter.

جالَ   جَرَّبَ   جَهْلٌ   وَجَدَ   جاري

جَبَلٌ   رَجُلٌ   رَجيمٌ   ماجِدٌ   جَديدٌ

Drill 4. ج has the shape ـجـ when it is connected to preceding and following letters. Note that this shape is open whereas the first two are closed. Circle the same shape in the following.

ج : صاجٌ	Independent
جـ : جالَ	Joined to a following letter.
ـجـ : لَجَمَ	Joined on both sides.

1 . لَجَمَ   2 . نَجيبٌ   3 . ماجِدٌ   4 . نَجَتْ   5 . دَرَجَةٌ

6 . سَجَّلَ   7 . تِجارَةٌ   8 . جَزَرَ   9 . سَفَرْجَلٌ   10. شَجَرٌ

Drill 5. Read:

لَجَمَ   ماجِدٌ   تَجِفُّ   سَجَّلَ

تِجارَةٌ   نَجّارٌ   تَجِدُ   شَجَرٌ

Drill 6. The final joined shape of ج is similar to the shape joined on both sides plus the tail that goes below the line. Compare this shape with the others, then circle words that contain the same shape.

ج : صاجٌ	Independent
جـ : جالَ	Joined to following letter.
ـجـ : لَجَّمَ	Joined on both sides
ـج : نَفَجَ	Final joined

1 . ناتِجٌ كَبيرٌ   2 . نَسيجٌ جَميلٌ   3 . مَطَرٌ وَثَلْجٌ

4 . مَناهِجُ جَديدَةٌ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

Numbers:
1, 2, 4, 6,
7, and 10.

Drill 5.

Check tape

Drill 6.

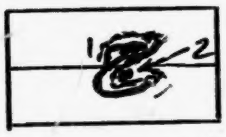
1 . ناتِجٌ
2 . نَسيجٌ
3 . ثَلْجٌ
4 . مَناهِجُ

Drill 7. Read:

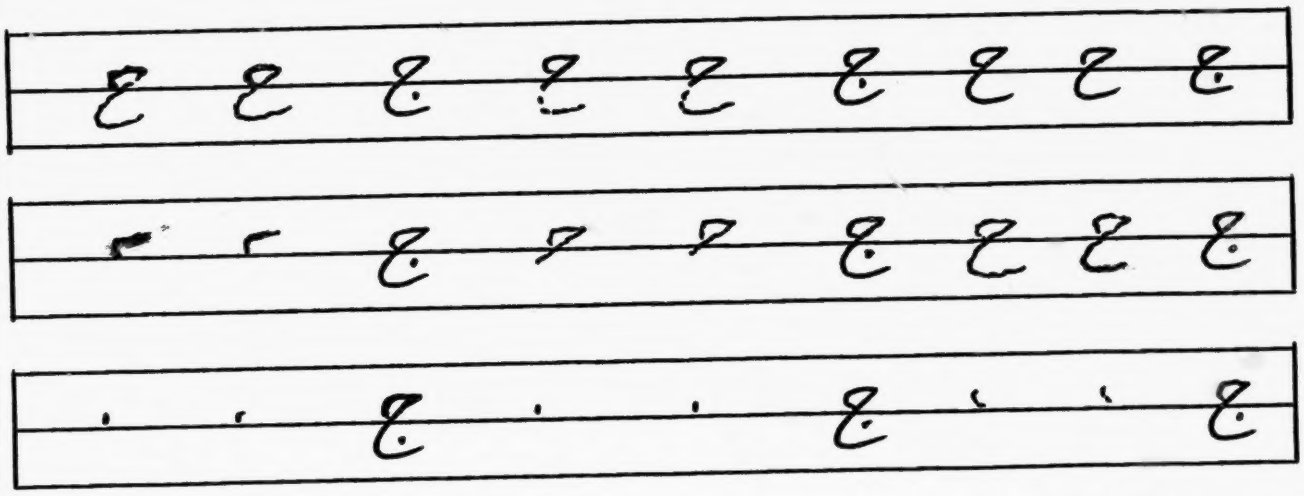
1 . ناتِجٌ جَيِّدٌ
2 . ثَلْجٌ كَثيرٌ
3 . مَناهِجُ جَديدَةٌ
4 . جَريدَةٌ نَجاتي

C. Writing

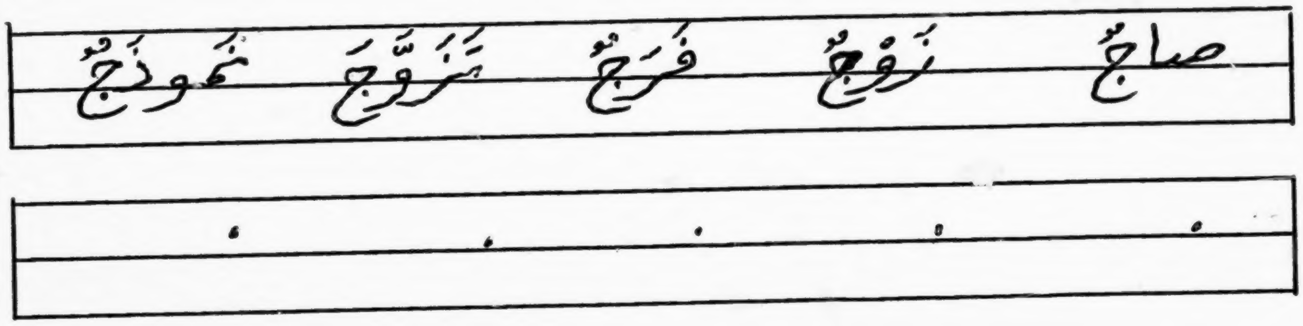
Drill 1. Unlike the characteristic parts of ص , ض , ط , and ظ , which are oblong, the characteristic part of ج is rather triangular. Practice the model below.



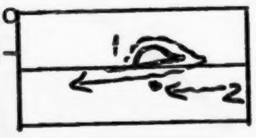
Independent



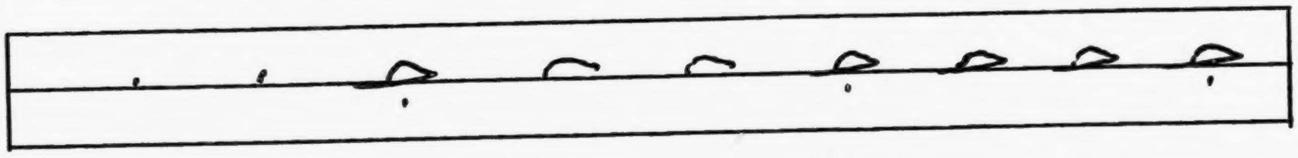
Drill 2. Pronounce each of the following words as you write them.



Drill 3. ج is a connector. When joined to a following letter, the characteristic part ـجـ is used, written almost straight on the line rather than slanting as in the independent shape.



Joined to following letter.



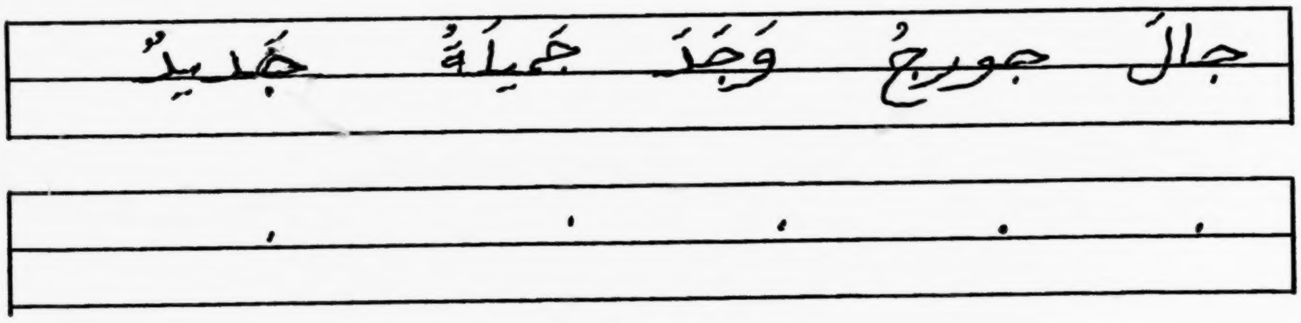
Answers

Part B.

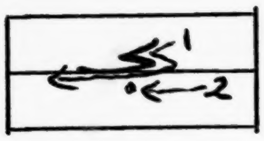
Drill 7.

Check tape

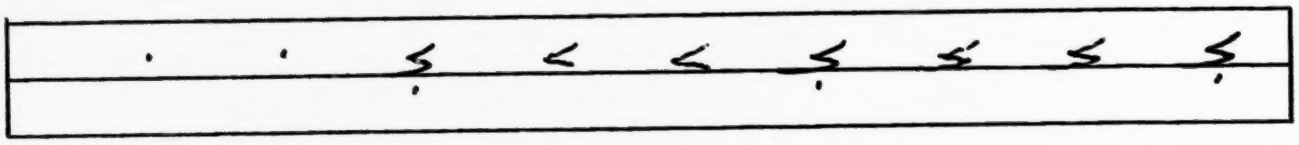
Drill 4. Practice the following.



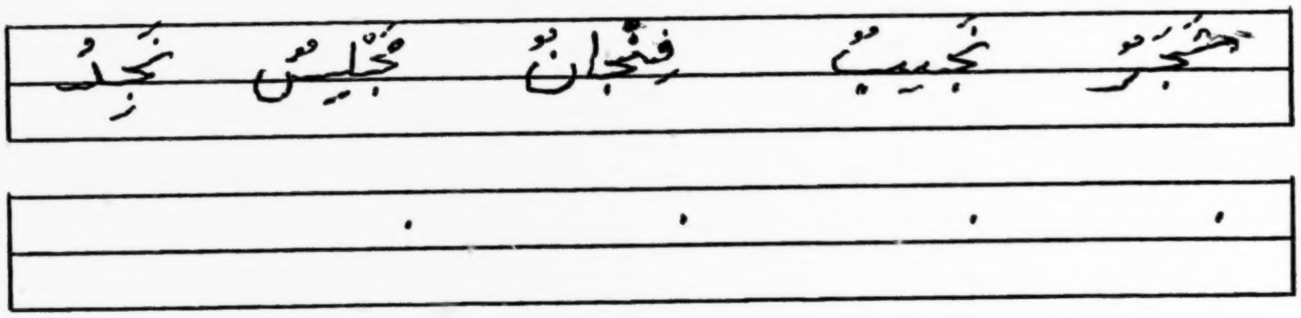
Drill 5. When joined on both sides, ج looks like an acute angle; it is joined to the preceding letter from above. Note that the preceding letters are written above the line in anticipation of it.



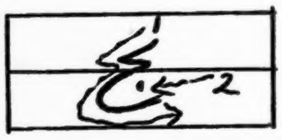
Joined on both sides



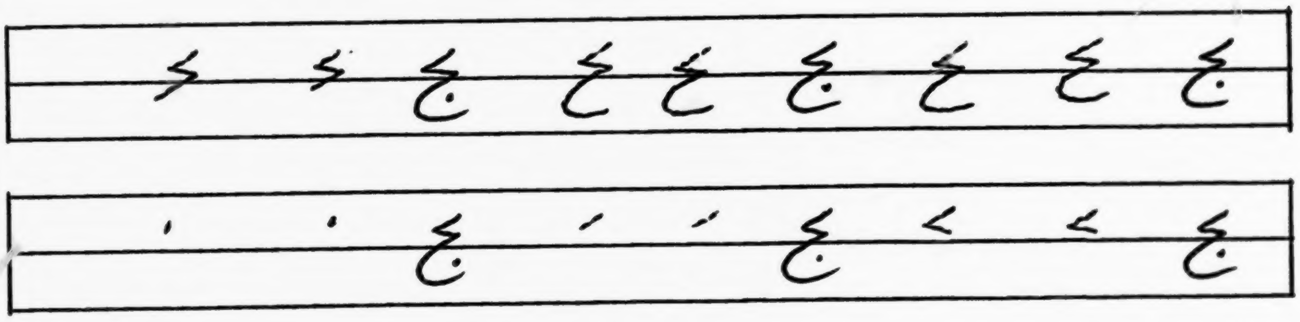
Drill 6. Trace and then copy the following.



Drill 7. This final joined shape starts like the previous shape, but instead of resting on the line it slants down then goes below the line like the independent shape. Like the shape connected on both sides, this shape is also joined to the preceding letter from above. Copy the model below.



Final joined



Drill 8. Practice.

ثَلْجٌ ناتِجٌ مَنْهَجٌ فالِجٌ بَرامِجُ

Drill 9. Review of all shapes of ج .

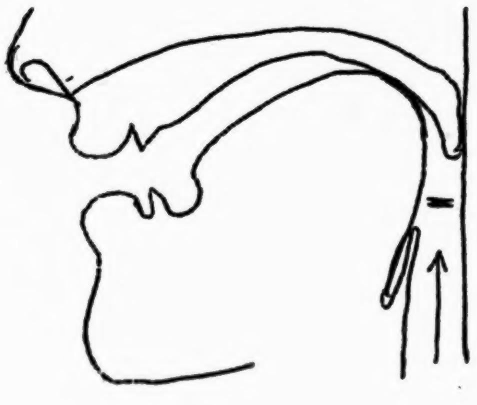
نَموذَجٌ جَديدٌ نَجاتي جارِي مَطَرٌ وَثَلْجٌ

2. The letter خ x.

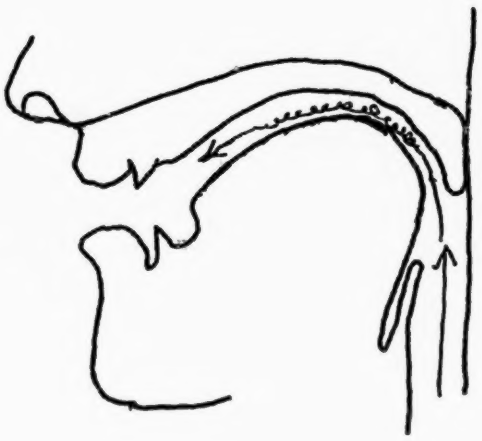
A. Pronunciation

Arabic خ (xaaʔ)x has no English equivalent; it is a voiceless uvular fricative produced by raising up the back of the tongue close to the uvula (the top of the soft palate). The air stream is forced through this constricted passage, so creating the desired fricative noise.

خ differs from k in that k is pronounced by completely blocking the passage of the air stream between the velum and the back of the tongue (see illustration).



ك



خ

You can practice خ by first saying aka several times, then drawing the tongue down from the velum, so creating خ . As a matter of fact, this sound is sometimes heard in English in the name "Bach" and the newly-coined word yech (or yechch). It also is found in many European languages, such as the ch in German ach or Scotch loch, Russian X, etc. Note that Arabic خ x is always a uvular fricative regardless of the following vowel, never becoming palatal as, for example, German ch does after i or e. Some students tend to substitute k for خ ; make an effort to remember which words contain خ , and to pronounce it when required.

Technical Summary

خ x voiceless uvular fricative

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening ك and خ . b. Imitation.

Drill 2. (On tape) Identification. Check the proper block.

Different	Same	
☐	☐	. 1
☐	☐	. 2
☐	☐	. 3
☐	☐	. 4
☐	☐	. 5
☐	☐	. 6
☐	☐	. 7
☐	☐	. 8

Drill 3. (On tape) Identification. Check the block that contains the خ sound.

☐	☐	. 1
☐	☐	. 2
☐	☐	. 3
☐	☐	. 4
☐	☐	. 5
☐	☐	. 6
☐	☐	. 7

Answers

Part A.

Drill 2.

D	S	
☐	☒	. 1
☒	☐	. 2
☒	☐	. 3
☐	☒	. 4
☒	☐	. 5
☐	☒	. 6
☒	☐	. 7
☐	☒	. 8

Drill 3.

2	1	
☒	☐	. 1
☐	☒	. 2
☐	☒	. 3
☒	☐	. 4
☐	☒	. 5
☒	☐	. 6
☒	☐	. 7

Drill 4.
- a. Listen to the following words. Say the model word, then repeat it changing ك to خ or خ to ك .
- b. Listen to the correct answer on the tape.
- c. Repeat the correct answer to yourself.
- d. Again, listen to the correct answer on the tape.

Drill 5. (On tape) Identification. If the word read contains a خ sound place a check mark in the block provided; if not, leave the block blank.

☐ . 1
☐ . 2
☐ . 3
☐ . 4
☐ . 5
☐ . 6
☐ . 7
☐ . 8

B. Reading

Like ج , the letter خ is a connector and is identical to it in all its four shapes, except for the dot above. Compare the following charts with each other before you start the reading drills.

	ج		خ	
Independent	ج	صاج	خ	صاخ
Joined to following letter	جـ	جال	خـ	خال
Joined on both sides	ـجـ	لَجَمَ	ـخـ	لَخَمَ
Final joined	ـج	فَجّ	ـخ	فَخّ

Drill 1. Give the names of the following:

ا ب ت ث ج خ د ذ ر

ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف ق

ك ل م ن ه و ي

Answers

Part A.

Drill 4.
Check tape

Drill 5.

☐ . 1
☒ . 2
☒ . 3
☐ . 4
☒ . 5
☒ . 6
☒ . 7
☐ . 8

Part B.

Drill 1.
Check tape

Drill 2. Underline the independent shape of خ below.

1 . صاخَ   2 . صَرَخَ   3 . بُرْجٌ   4 . بَرَخَ   5 . سِراجٌ
6 . داخَ   7 . جورجُ   8 . فَرَجٌ   9 . صاروخٌ   10. فَرَّخَ

Drill 3. Read:

ساخَ   صَرَخَ   سَرْجٌ   جورجُ   فِراخٌ
تاجٌ   بَرَخَ   زَواجٌ   مُناخٌ   شاخَ

Drill 4. Underline the خ joined to a following letter in the following:

1 . خالٌ   2 . جانِبٌ   3 . دَخَلَ   4 . خِلالَ   5 . وَجَدَ
6 . خَليلٌ   7 . ناخِبٌ   8 . رَجْلٌ   9 . جَلَسَ   10. خَجِلَ

Drill 5. Read:

خالٌ   خَوْفٌ   خَبَرٌ   خَمْسَةٌ   دَخَلَ
خَجِلَ   خَليلٌ   ناخِبٌ   خِيامٌ   دُخّانٌ

Drill 6. Underline the shape of خ joined on both sides.

1 . نَخَبَ   2 . صَخْرٌ   3 . مَجْلِسٌ   4 . نَجيبٌ   5 . تَخافُ
6 . خَجِلَ   7 . مُخْلِصٌ   8 . بِخَيْرٍ   9 . خوري   10. مُخْتَلِفٌ

Drill 7. Read:

نَخَبَ   تَخافُ   صَخْرٌ   مُخْلِصٌ   نَخْلٌ
فَخْري   مُخْتَلَفٌ   بِخَيْرٍ   بَخّورٌ   طَبَخَتْ

Drill 8. Circle words that contain the final joined shape of خ .

1 . فَخْري شَيْخٌ   2 . تاريخُ نَجْدٍ
3 . نَفَخَ وَطَبَخَ   4 . طَبَخَتْ سَبانِخَ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 2.

Numbers:
1, 2, 4, 6,
9, and 10.

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

Numbers:
1, 3, 4, 6,
7, and 10.

Drill 5.

Check tape

Drill 6.

Numbers:
1, 2, 5, 7,
8, and 10.

Drill 7.

Check tape

Drill 8.

1 . شَيْخٌ
2 . تاريخٌ
3 . نَفَخَ وَطَبَخَ
4 . سَبانِخَ

Drill 9. Read:

1 . خَصَّصَ بَرامِجَ
2 . طَبَخَتْ سَبانِخَ
3 . صَرَخَ فَخْري
4 . خَليلٌ شَيْخٌ جَليلٌ

C. Writing

خ is a connector and has four shapes identical to those of ج except for the dot above. See charts below.

	ج	خ
Independent	ج : صاجٌ	خ : صاخٌ
Joined to following letter	جـ : جالٌ	خـ : خالٌ
Joined on both sides	ـجـ : لَجَمَ	ـخـ : لَخَمَ
Final joined	ـج : نَفَجَ	ـخ : نَفَخَ

Practice the following:

Drill 1. خ : Independent shape.

ساخَ صَرَخَ بَرَخَ مَناخٌ صاروخٌ

Drill 2. خـ : Joined to a following letter.

خَوْفٌ خَليلٌ دُخانٌ دَخَلَ ناخِبٌ

Answers

Part B.

Drill 9.

Check tape

Drill 3. ـخـ : Joined on both sides.

نَخَبَ صَخْرٌ بِخَيْرٍ فَخْرِي مُخْلِصٌ

Drill 4. ـخ : Final joined

نَفَخَ شَيْخٌ طَبَخَ تَارِيخٌ سَبَانِخٌ

3. The letter ح ḥ

A. Pronunciation

Arabic ح (ḥaaʔ) ḥ has no English counterpart. It is produced by tensing up the throat muscles (specifically, the faucal columns, the muscles used in gagging) as air is forced through the throat; the back part of the tongue must be kept as low as possible lest خ x be produced. It is a voiceless fricative produced in the throat, or pharynx; it is identified as a voiceless pharyngeal fricative.

One suggestion for practicing ح is to whisper the word "Hey!" or "Hey you!" as loudly as you can. Then produce the h alone, whispered but with the muscles used in gagging tensed up. This should help give you a feeling for where and how ح is produced. An alternative suggestion is to whisper "ah" forcefully, again holding tense those muscles that are used in gagging.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening.

ح, like ه, can be pronounced not only before vowels but before consonants, at the end of a word, or double. ح differs from ه in that it is pronounced with the throat muscles quite tense, who for ه these muscles are relaxed. Further, the shape of the tongue for ح is constant, whereas for ه the tongue takes the shape of the following (or preceding) vowel. For example, in pronouncing the combination هي hii, the tongue is shaped for ه the same as it is for the following ي . For حي ḥii, however, ح is pronounced in the throat, and a transitional sound is made as the tongue changes to the shape required for ي ; thus, in the pronunciation of حَي ḥii you will hear a slight "ah" sound as the tongue changes shape; ḥ(a)ií.

Drill 2. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation.

Drill 3. (On tape) Identification. Check the proper block.

Different	Same	
☐	☐	. 1
☐	☐	. 2
☐	☐	. 3
☐	☐	. 4
☐	☐	. 5
☐	☐	. 6
☐	☐	. 7
☐	☐	. 8
☐	☐	. 9

Drill 4. (On tape) Identification. Check the block which corresponds to the word that contains ح .

2	1	
☐	☐	. 1
☐	☐	. 2
☐	☐	. 3
☐	☐	. 4
☐	☐	. 5
☐	☐	. 6
☐	☐	. 7
☐	☐	. 8
☐	☐	. 9
☐	☐	.10

Answers

Part A.

Drill 3.

D	S	
☐	☒	. 1
☒	☐	. 2
☒	☐	. 3
☐	☒	. 4
☒	☐	. 5
☒	☐	. 6
☐	☒	. 7
☐	☒	. 8
☒	☐	. 9

Drill 4.

2	1	
☒	☐	. 1
☐	☒	. 2
☐	☒	. 3
☒	☐	. 4
☒	☐	. 5
☐	☒	. 6
☒	☐	. 7
☒	☐	. 8
☐	☒	. 9
☒	☐	.10

Drill 5. (On tape) a. Listen to the following words. Say the model word, then repeat it changing ه to ح or ح to ه . b. Listen to the correct answer on the tape. c. Repeat the correct answer to yourself. d. Again, listen to the correct answer on the tape.

Technical summary:

ح ḥ voiceless faucalized pharyngeal fricative.

We have seen that خ x is a voiceless uvular fricative and that ح ḥ is a voiceless pharyngeal fricative. Remember that in producing خ the back of the tongue must come near the soft palate; for ح the tongue must be kept low to avoid approaching it.

Drill 6. (On tape) a. Listening خ and ح . b. Imitation.

Drill 7. (On tape) Identification. Check the proper block that contains the ح sound.

3	2	1	
☐	☐	☐	. 1
☐	☐	☐	. 2
☐	☐	☐	. 3
☐	☐	☐	. 4
☐	☐	☐	. 5
☐	☐	☐	. 6
☐	☐	☐	. 7

B. Reading

The letter ح ḥaaʔ is a connector and has four shapes which are exactly like those of ج and خ except that it does not have a dot. See charts below.

ح	ج	خ	
ح ; صاحَ	ج ; صاجُ	خ ; صاخَ	Independent
حـ ; حالَ	جـ ; جالَ	خـ ; خالُ	Joined to following letter.
ـحـ ; لَحَمَ	ـجـ ; لَجَمَ	ـخـ ; لَخَمَ	Joined on both sides
ـح ; نَفَحَ	ـج ; نَفَجَ	ـخ ; نَفَخَ	Final joined.

Drill 1. Give the names of the following:

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ

ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ف

ق ك ل م ن ه و ي

Drill 2. Underline the independent shape of ح below.

1 . صاحَ   2 . فَوْجٌ   3 . راحَ   4 . صَباحٌ   5 . تَزَوَّجَ

6 . شَرَحَ   7 . فَرَحٌ   8 . زَواجٌ   9 . باخٌ   10. فَلّاحٌ

Drill 3. Read:

صاحَ   تاجٌ   صَباحٌ   فَرَحٌ   فَرَجٌ

سَماحٌ   مُدَرَّجٌ   نَزَحَ   فَلّاحٌ   بَرَخَ

Drill 4. Underline the shape of ح joined to a following letter and the shape joined on both sides.

1 . حالٌ   2 . رَحَلَ   3 . فَحْصٌ   4 . لَحْمٌ   5 . حَسَنٌ

6 . وَحْدَةٌ   7 . حَجَرٌ   8 . رَجَبٌ   9 . نَحيبٌ   10. رَحَّبَ

Drill 5. Read:

حالَ   جورجُ   نَجيبٌ   رَحَلَ   جاري

حَجَرٌ   حَرَجٌ   تِجارَةٌ   خَضَرَ   رَحيمٌ

Drill 6. Circle words including the final joined shape of ح .

1 . حَسَنٌ قَبيحٌ   2 . شَرْحٌ واضِحٌ

3 . حَفْلَةُ صالِحٍ   4 . بَلَحٌ حَلَبٍ

Drill 7. Read:

1 . مَرْحَبًا يا صالِحُ   2 . كَيْفَ حالُكَ

3 . مُحاضَرَةٌ جَديدَةٌ   4 شَرْحٌ واضِحٌ

Answers

Part A.

Drill 5.
Check tape

Drill 6.
Check tape

Drill 7.

3	2	1	
☒	☐	☐	.1
☐	☐	☒	.2
☐	☒	☐	.3
☐	☒	☐	.4
☐	☐	☒	.5
☐	☒	☐	.6
☒	☐	☐	.7

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.

Check tape

Drill 2.

Numbers:
1, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 10.

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

Numbers:
ـحـ : 1, 2, 3, 4, and 10
ـحـ : 3, 7, and 9.

Drill 5.

Check tape

Drill 6.

1 . قَبيحٌ
2 . واضِحٌ
3 . صالِحٌ
4 . بَلَحٌ

Drill 7.

Check tape

C. Writing

Again, all the shapes of ح are written the same as those of ج and خ except for the dot. See charts below:

خ

خ	صاخَ
خـ	خالٌ
ـخـ	لَخَمَ
ـخ	نَفَخَ

ج

ج	صاجٌ
جـ	جالَ
ـجـ	لَجَمَ
ـج	نَفَجَ

ح

ح	صاحَ	Independent
حـ	حالٌ	Joined to following letter
ـحـ	لَحَمَ	Joined on both sides
ـح	نَفَحَ	Final joined.

Practice the following.

Drill 1. ح : Independent.

صاحَ لَوْحٌ فَرَحٌ صَباحٌ فَلّاحٌ

Drill 2. حـ : Joined to a following letter.

حالٌ حَرْبٌ حَسَنٌ رَحَّبَ وَحْدَةٌ

Drill 3. ـحـ : Joined on both sides.

لَحَمَ بَحَثَ فَحْصٌ مَتْحَفٌ نَحْنُ

Drill 4. ـح : Final joined.

فَتَحَ بَأَحُ صالِحُ واضِحُ قَبيحُ

Drill 5. Review of ح shapes.

مَرْحَبًا يا صالِحُ كَيْفَ حالُكَ حاميها حَراميها

4. Review Drills

Drill 1. True or False.

F T

☐ ☐ 1. ح is a connector, but ج and خ are not.

☐ ☐ 2. The placement of the dot distinguishes the letters jiim and xaa? from each other.

☐ ☐ 3. The various shapes of ج , ح and خ are written the same.

☐ ☐ 4. In writing words containing any of the connected shapes of ج or خ , the dot is added after the completion of the first non-connector.

☐ ☐ 5. Only the final joined shapes of ج , ح and خ are connected to the preceding letter from above.

Answers

Review Drill

Drill 1.

F	T	
☒	☐	. 1
☐	☒	. 2
☐	☒	. 3
☐	☒	. 4
☒	☐	. 5

Drill 2. (On tape) Each word that you will now hear contains either ح , خ or ك . Write on the left the letter which represents the sound you hear.

. 1
. 2
. 3
. 4
. 5
. 6
. 7
. 8
. 9
.10

Drill 3. Read:

خَلِيلٌ جَمِيلَةٌ مَرْحَبًا حالُكَ
شُكْرًا بِخَيْر حاميها جَدَّ
دُخانٌ جَديدٌ وَجَدَ لِسانٌ
مَرْحَبًا يا جَمِيلَةُ . مَرْحَبًا يا خَلِيلُ .
كَيْفَ حالُكَ . بِخَيْرٍ شُكْرًا .
حاميها حَرامِيها . مَنْ جَدَّ وَجَدَ .

Drill 4. (On tape) Dictation.

Note: All dialogues and proverbs are to be memorized henceforth.

1.	Khalil: Hello, Jamila.	خَلِيل : مَرْحَبًا يا جَمِيلَةُ . 1 .
2.	Jamila: Hell, Khalil.	جَمِيلَة : مَرْحَبًا يا خَلِيلُ . 2 .
3.	Khalil: How are you?	خَلِيل : كَيْفَ حالُكِ ؟ 3 .
4.	Jamila: Fine, thanks.	جَمِيلَة : بِخَيْرٍ شُكْرًا . 4 .
	Arabic proverbs	
5.	He who strives finds.	مَنْ جَدَّ وَجَدَ . 5 .
6.	There is no smoke without fire.	لا دُخانَ بِدونِ نارٍ . 6 .
7.	The guardian may be the thief.	حاميها حَرامِيها . 7 .
8.	A new language is a new man.	لِسانٌ جَديدٌ إِنْسانٌ جَديدٌ . 8 .

Answers

Review Drills

Drill 2.

1. ك
2: خ
3. خ
4. ح
5. خ
6. ح
7. ك
8. خ
9. خ
10. ح

Drill 3.

Check tape

Drill 4.

1. نَجَحَ حُسَيْنٌ
2. جَوابٌ صَحِيحٌ
3. تَزَوَّجَتْ حَلِيمَةَ
4. رَجُلٌ صالِحٌ

Vocabulary

خَلِيلٌ	Khalil (boy's name)
مَرْحَبًا	hello
يا	O (vocative)
جَمِيلَةُ	Jamila (girl's name)
حالٌ	condition, state
حالُكَ	your condition
خَيْرٌ	good (noun), well-being
بِخَيْرٍ	in good condition, fine
شُكْرًا	thanks
جَدَّ	he strove seriously
وَجَدَ	he found
دُخانٌ	smoke
بِدُونِ	without
نارٌ	fire
حامِيها	its guardian
حَرامِيها	its thief
لِسانٌ	tongue; language
جَدِيدٌ	new; here: one more
إِنْسانٌ	man

Unit 13

The letter ع ʕ
The letter غ ɣ

1. The letter ع ʕ

A. Pronunciation

The letter ع (عَيْنٌ ʕayn) represents a consonant, ʕ , that does not exist in English. Listen to it on tape as it is pronounced in initial, medial and final positions in the word:

عَرَبٌ	sarabun 'Arabs'
نَعَمْ	naʕam 'yes'
بَاعَ	baaʕa 'he sold'

The consonant ع is an unusual kind of consonant: it is basically the vowel "ah" (a as in "father"), but accompanied in its pronunciation with tensing up of the muscles used in gagging. When Arabs pronounce this consonant after silence, you may detect a short "ah" before the ع proper is formed. One way to practice ع is to say "ah", and then tense up your throat msucles as in gagging. Another way to practice it is to sing "ah", carrying it down to the lowest note you can; then sing it one step lower. Finally, it has been suggested that the student imitate the "baa" of a sheep as bleatingly as possible.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening: ع and long vowels. b. Imitation.

It is important to note the effect that ع has on adjacent vowels. Since it is in essence the vowel "ah", there is a tendency for other vowels to become like "ah" when next to it. Thus the short vowel ِ i in شِعْرٌ šiʕr 'poetry' is more like ɛ in "bet" than i in "bit", while the َ a in شَعْرٌ šaʕr 'hair' is "ah" rather than "a" as in cat.

Drill 2. (On tape) a. Listening: ع contrasted with short vowels.
b. Imitation.

ع is a voiced faucalized pharyngeal fricative, while ح is the same thing voiceless. Thus, ع is the voiced counterpart of ح .

One way to practice ع is first to pronounce a prolonged ح , then add voicing as you do; this will produce ع . The next drill contrasts ح and ع .

Drill 3. (On tape) a. Listening: ع - ح . b. Imitation.

Arabic ر and ع are quite different phonetically. However, ع and English r have in common that they are both based on the same vowel --the u of "but", symbolized ə. r is a retroflexed ə, while ع is faucalized ə. This leads some Americans to hear ع as ر . The following drill contrasts the two consonants.

Drill 4. (On tape) a. Listening: ع and ر . b. Imitation.

Drill 5. (On tape) Identification. Check the block that corresponds to ع .

	1	2
. 1	☐	☐
. 2	☐	☐
. 3	☐	☐
. 4	☐	☐
. 5	☐	☐
. 6	☐	☐
. 7	☐	☐
. 8	☐	☐

Drill 6. (On tape) Identification. Check the block that corresponds to ع .

. 1	☐	☐	☐
. 2	☐	☐	☐
. 3	☐	☐	☐
. 4	☐	☐	☐
. 5	☐	☐	☐
. 6	☐	☐	☐

Technical summary:

ع ʕ voiced faucalized pharyngeal fricative (more properly, voiced faucalized mid-central vocoid).

Answers

Part A.

Drill 5.

2	1	
☒	☐	. 1
☐	☒	. 2
☒	☐	. 3
☒	☐	. 4
☐	☒	. 5
☒	☐	. 6
☒	☐	. 7
☐	☒	. 8

Drill 6.

3	2	1	
☐	☒	☐	.1
☐	☐	☒	.2
☒	☐	☐	.3
☐	☒	☐	.4
☒	☐	☐	.5
☐	☐	☒	.6

B. Reading

Drill 1. This is the independent shape of ع **ʕayn**. Give the names of the following:

ع	:	صاعٌ	Independent

ا ب ت ث ج ح خ د ذ

ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ع

ف ق ك ل م ن ه و ي

Drill 2. Underline ع in the following.

1 . صاعٌ   2 . باعَ   3 . باخُ   4 . فَرْعٌ   5 . شارِحٌ

6 . شارِعٌ   7 . ساخَ   8 . مَوْضوعٌ   9 . مَرْفوعٌ   10. فِراخٌ

Drill 3. Read:

صاعٌ   باعَ   شَرَعَ   زَرَعَ   شارِعٌ

فُروعٌ   مَرْفوعٌ   دِفاعٌ   مَوْضوعٌ   مَشْروعٌ

Drill 4. ع takes the shape عـ when joined to a following letter. Read:

ع	:	صاعٌ	Independent
عـ	:	عابَ	Joined to following letter

عابَ   عَنْ   عَدَدٌ   عَرَفَ   عَشَرَةٌ

عَرَبِيٌّ   عُذْرٌ   ساعَةٌ   عَلَّمَ   شاعِرٌ

Drill 5. Note that the shape of ع when joined on both sides is triangular rather than rounded. Underline the same shapes below.

ع	:	صاعٌ	Independent
عـ	:	عابَ	Joined to following letter.
ـعـ	:	نَعَمْ	Final joined.

1 . نَعَمْ   2 . بَعْدُ   3 . تَعَبٌ   4 . عاشَ   5 . سَفَرٌ

6 . سَعيدٌ   7 . رَعاعٌ   8 . مَطْعَمٌ   9 . فَعَلَ   10. طَبْعاً

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.
Check tape

Drill 2.
Numbers:
1, 2, 4, 6,
8, and 9.

Drill 3.
Check tape

Drill 4.
Check tape

Drill 5.
Numbers:
1, 2, 3, 6,
8, 9, and 10.

Drill 6. Read:

نَعَمْ تَعَبٌ سُعادُ مُعاصِرٌ مَطْعَمٌ
شَعَرَ جامِعَةٌ مُعَلِّمٌ تَعْليمٌ طَبْعًا

Drill 7. This chart gives the four shapes of ع . Compare the final joined form with the others, then circle the words below which contain the last shape.

ع ؛ صاعٌ	Independent
عـ ؛ عابَ	Joined to following letter.
ـعـ ؛ نَعَمْ	Joined on both sides
ـع ؛ نَبَعَ	Final joined

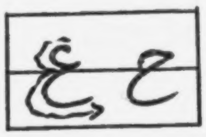
1 . تَبيعُ سُعادُ ساعَتَها .
2 . مَشْروعُ جَعْفَرَ نافِعٌ .
3 . مُجْتَمَعُنا مُجْتَمَعٌ سَريعٌ .
4 . دَفَعَ سَعيدٌ سِعْرًا عالِيًا .

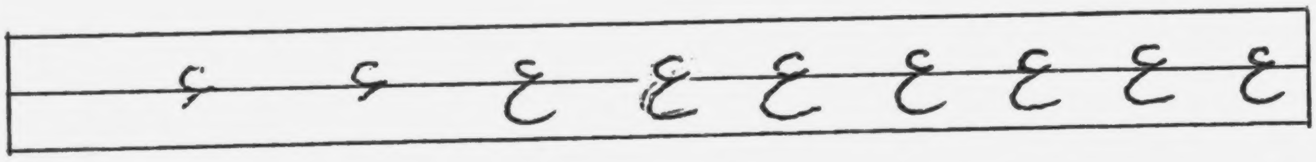
Drill 8. Read:

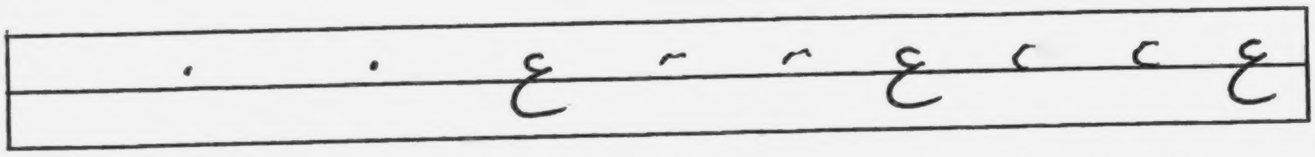
نَبَعَ دَفَعَ نافِعٌ مُجْتَمَعٌ سَريعٌ
مُجْتَمَعٌ سَريعٌ مَشْروعٌ نافِعٌ
تَبيعُ سُعادُ ساعَتَها دَفَعَ سِعْرًا عالِيًا

C. Writing

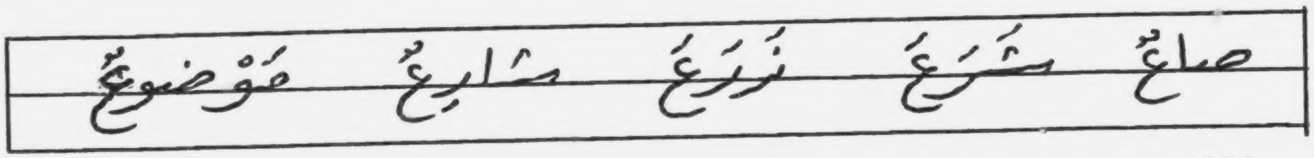
Drill 1. The letter ع consists of two parts: c (like English c) and (which is identical to the tail of ح . Note that the two parts are written in one stroke, as seen above.


Independent





Drill 2. Sound out each of the following words as you write them.



Answers

Drill 6.

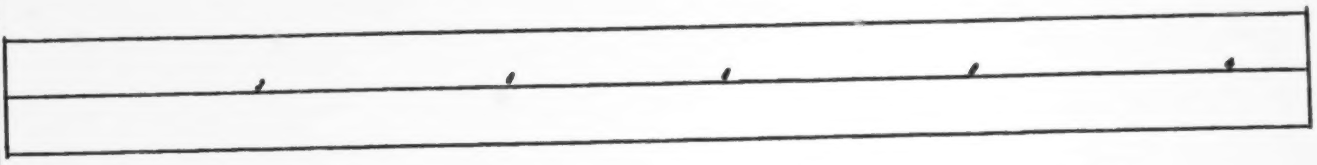
Check tape

Drill 7.

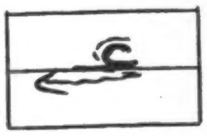
1. تُبيعُ
2. بائِعُ
3. مُجْتَمِعُ سَريع
4. دَفَعَ

Drill 8.

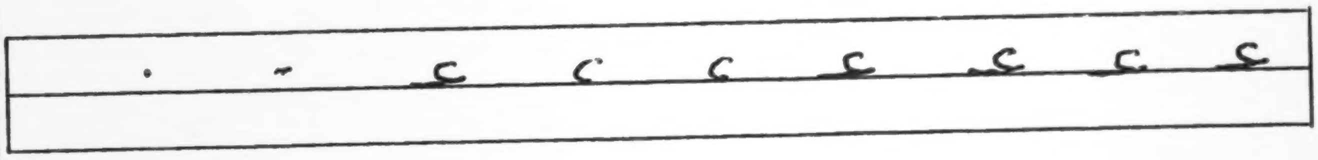
Check tape



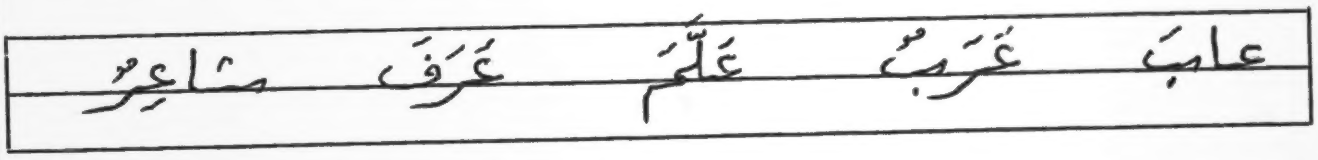
Drill 3. ع is a connector. The characteristic part ع is joined to a following letter.

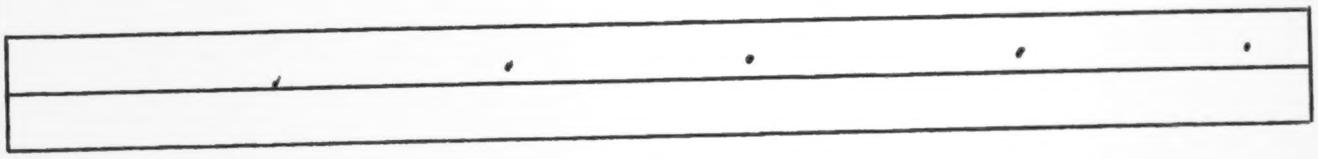


Joined to following letter.

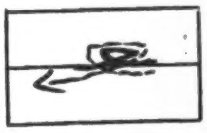


Drill 4. Trace over and then copy the following.

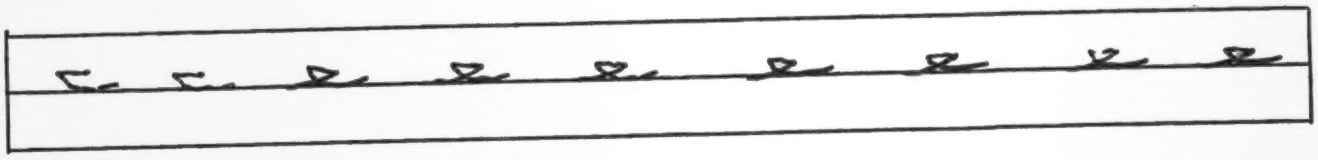


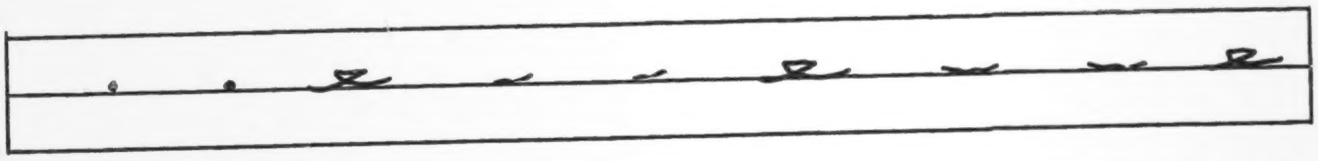


Drill 5. Note that the shape of ع when joined in both directions is triangular rather than round. Practice the model below.

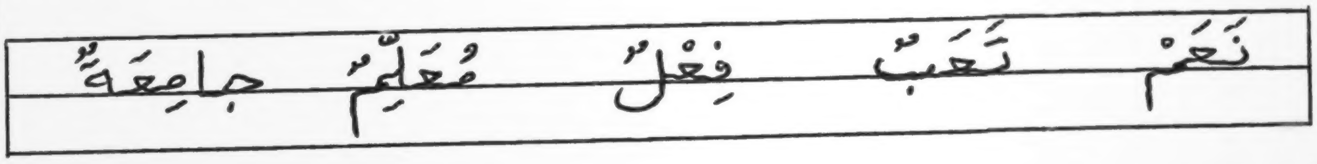


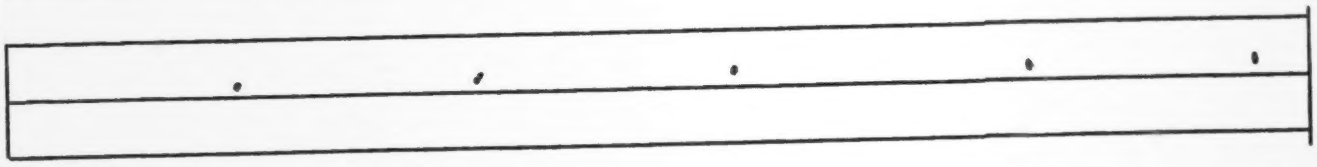
Joined on both sides.



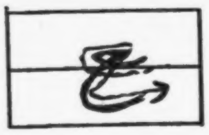


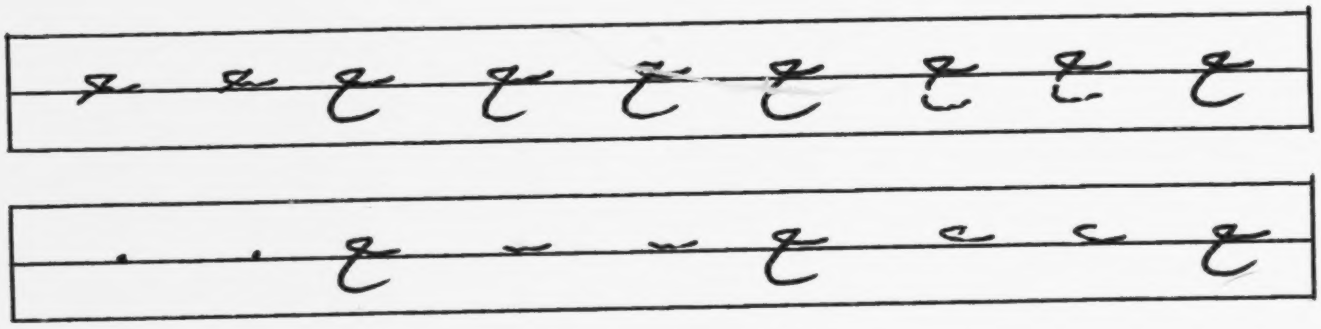
Drill 6. Practice the following:





Drill 7. In its final independent shape ع takes the shape connected on both sides plus the tail part of the independent shape. Like the independent shape, it is written in one stroke.





Drill 8. Trace over and then copy the following.

نَبَعَ دَفَعَ رَبيعٌ نافِعٌ سَريعٌ

Drill 9. Review of ع shapes.

مَشروعٌ نافِعٌ عَرَفَ سُعادُ مُجتَمَعٌ سَريعٌ

2. The letter غ ɣ

A. Pronunciation

The letter غ (ɣayn)represents a sound that does not exist in English: the consonant ɣ, the voiced counterpart of خ x. خ and غ are both pronounced by raising up the back of the tongue towards the soft palate and almost, but not quite, stopping the passage of the air. The only difference between the two is that خ is voiceless while غ is voiced. The simplest way to produce غ is to gargle--without water. Another approach is to say aga several times, gradually moving from complete to incomplete closure between tongue uvula. Or, pronounce خ x, and as you do add voicing.

The following drill contrasts غ with خ , from which it differs only in voicing.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listening: خ and غ . b. Imitation.

Drill 2. (On tape) Identification. Check the block which corresponds to the word containing غ .

2	1	
☐	☐	. 1
☐	☐	. 2
☐	☐	. 3
☐	☐	. 4
☐	☐	. 5
☐	☐	. 6
☐	☐	. 7
☐	☐	. 8
☐	☐	. 9

Next will follow a drill contrasting it with ق .

Drill 3. (On tape) a. Listening ق and غ . b. Imitation.

Drill 4. (On tape) If the word read contains غ check under "yes"; if not, place a check under "no".

NO	YES	
—	—	. 1
—	—	. 2
—	—	. 3
—	—	. 4
—	—	. 5
—	—	. 6
—	—	. 7
—	—	. 8
—	—	. 9
—	—	.10

Answers

Part A.

Drill 2.

☒	☐	. 1
☐	☒	. 2
☒	☐	. 3
☐	☒	. 4
☐	☒	. 5
☒	☐	. 6
☒	☐	. 7
☒	☐	. 8
☐	☒	. 9

Drill 4.

No	Yes	
__	XX	. 1
XX	__	. 2
XX	__	. 3
__	XX	. 4
__	XX	. 5
XX	__	. 6
__	XX	. 7
XX	__	. 8
__	XX	. 9
XX	__	.10

Drill 5. (On tape) Identification. Check the block which corresponds to غ .

3	2	1	
☐	☐	☐	. 1
☐	☐	☐	. 2
☐	☐	☐	. 3
☐	☐	☐	. 4
☐	☐	☐	. 5
☐	☐	☐	. 6
☐	☐	☐	. 7
☐	☐	☐	. 8

In some languages, such as Parisian French and stage German, r is a voiced uvular trill, which is sometimes replaced by a voiced velar or uvular fricative: Arabic غ . Thus, some students familiar with French or German tend to confuse Arabic غ and ر . They are of course quite distinct as seen in the following drill.

Drill 6. (On tape) a. Listening: ر and غ . b. Imitation.

Drill 7. (On tape) Identification. Check the blocks that correspond to identical items containing غ .

3	2	1	
☐	☐	☐	. 1
☐	☐	☐	. 2
☐	☐	☐	. 3
☐	☐	☐	. 4
☐	☐	☐	. 5
☐	☐	☐	. 6
☐	☐	☐	. 7
☐	☐	☐	. 8
☐	☐	☐	. 9
☐	☐	☐	.10

Drill 8. (On tape) Identification. Check the proper block.

☐	☐	☐	☐	. 1
☐	☐	☐	☐	. 2
☐	☐	☐	☐	. 3
☐	☐	☐	☐	. 4
☐	☐	☐	☐	. 5
☐	☐	☐	☐	. 6

Technical summary:

غ ɣ voiced uvular fricative.

B. Reading

غ ɣayn has four shapes, which are exactly like those of ع except for the dot above. See charts below.

	ع		غ	
Independent	ع	صاعٌ	غ	صاغَ
Joined to following letter	عـ	عابَ	غـ	غابَ
Joined on both sides	ـعـ	نَعَمْ	ـغـ	نَغَمٌ
Final joined	ـع	نَبَعَ	ـغ	نَبَغَ

Drill 1. Underline the independent shape of غ below.

1 . صاغَ   2 . فَرَغَ   3 . باعَ   4 . شارِعٌ   5 . بَلاغٌ

6 . فارِغٌ   7 . ضَياعٌ   8 . فَراغٌ   9 . مَوْضوعٌ   10. صُيّاغٌ

Drill 2. Give the names of the following:

ا   ب   ت   ث   ج   ح   خ   د   ذ   ر

ز   س   ش   ص   ض   ط   ظ   ع   غ   ف

ق   ك   ل   م   ن   ه   و   ي

Drill 3. Read:

صاغَ   راغَ   فَرَغَ   فَرْعٌ   بَلاغٌ

فارِغٌ   فَراغٌ   بَزَغَ   شارِعٌ   صُيّاغٌ

Answers

Part A.

Drill 5.

3	2	1	
☐	☒	☐	. 1
☐	☐	☒	. 2
☐	☒	☐	. 3
☒	☐	☐	. 4
☐	☐	☒	. 5
☒	☐	☐	. 6
☐	☒	☐	. 7
☒	☐	☐	. 8

Drill 7.

3	2	1	
☒	☐	☒	. 1
☒	☒	☐	. 2
☒	☐	☒	. 3
☐	☒	☒	. 4
☒	☒	☐	. 5
☒	☒	☒	. 6
☒	☐	☒	. 7
☒	☒	☐	. 8
☐	☒	☒	. 9
☒	☐	☒	.10

Answers

Part B.

Drill 1.
Numbers: 1, 2, 5, 6, 8, and 10.

Drill 2.
Check tape

Drill 3.
Check tape

Drill 4. Underline the shape of غ joined to a following letter.

1 . غابَ　2 . غَرْبٌ　3 . بَزَغَ　4 . غَزَّةُ　5 . عَلِيٌّ
6 . رَغْمَ　7 . غادَرَ　8 . غَريبٌ　9 . عِنْدَ　10. غَنِيٌّ

Drill 5. Read:

غابَ　غادَرَ　غَرْبٌ　رَغْمَ　غَزَّةُ
عَمّانُ　غَريبٌ　غَنِيٌّ　غالِباً　غَضِبَ

Drill 6. Circle the words that contain the shape of غ joined on both sides as well as the final joined shape.

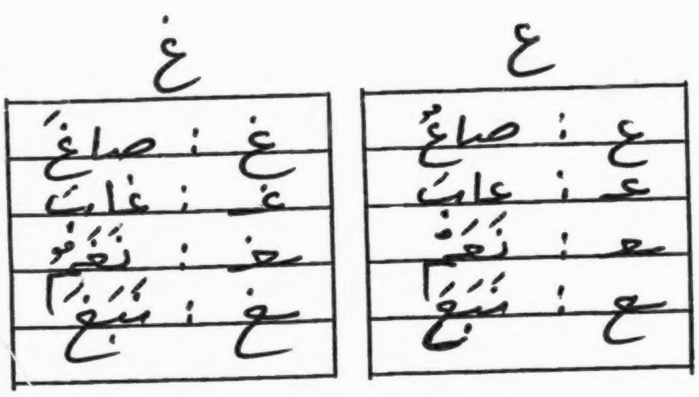
1 . مَطْعَمُ بَغدادَ صَغيرٌ　2 . بَلَغَ راغِبٌ بَنْغازي
3 . نَبَغَ غُلامُ صايِغ　4 . لُغَةُ غالِبٍ صَعْبَةٌ

Drill 7. Read:

بَغْدادُ　بَلَغَ　نَبَغَ　لُغَةُ
صايِغٌ　صَغيرٌ　بَنْغازي
جامِعَةُ بَغْدادَ　مَطْعَمُ بَنْغازي
لُغَةٌ عَرَبِيَّةٌ　صايِغٌ نابِغَةٌ
نَبَغَ راغِبٌ　بَلاغٌ مَغْرِبِيٌّ

C. Writing

غ is written the same as ع except for the dot above. This also applies to all its shapes. Compare the charts below with each other.



Independent
Joined to following letter
Joined on both sides
Final joined

Trace and copy the following.

Drill 1. غ : Independent

صاغَ فَرَغَ فارِغٌ فَراغٌ صُيّاغٌ

Drill 2. غـ : Joined to following letter.

غابَ غَرْبٌ غَنِيٌّ رَغْمَ غَضِبَ

Drill 3. ـغـ : Joined on both sides.

نَغَمٌ بَغْدادُ لُغَةٌ صَغيرٌ بَنْغازي

Drill 4. ـغ : Final joined.

نَبَغَ بَلَغَ نابِغٌ بالِغٌ سابِغٌ

Answers

Drill 4.

Numbers: 1, 2, 4, 6, 7, 8, and 10.

Drill 5.

Check tape

Drill 6.

1. بَغدادَ (غـ)
صَغيرٌ
2. بَنغازى
3. لُغَةٌ
4. بَلَغَ (غ)
5. نَبَغَ، صايِغٌ

Drill 7.

Check tape

Drill 5. Review of غ shapes.

بلاغٌ مَغْرِبِيٌّ   لُغَةُ راغِبٍ   نَبَغَ غالِبٌ

3. Review Drills

Drill 1. Listen for the sounds ع , غ , خ , ق in the following words, then write in the appropriate column the letter which represents the sound you hear in each word.

	ع	غ	خ	ق
. 1				
. 2				
. 3				
. 4				
. 5				
. 6				
. 7				
. 8				
. 9				
.10				

Drill 2. Read:

بَغْدادُ   تَعَبٌ   بَنْغازي   عَمّانُ   غادَرَ
شارِعٌ   عَرَفَ   عَلَّمَني   صَغيرٌ   عُذْرٌ
راغِبٌ   مَطْعَمٌ
شارِعُ بَغْدادَ   عَرَفَ عُذْرَهُ
عَلَّمَني راغِبٌ   مَطْعَمُ بَنْغِازي صَغيرٌ

Drill 3. (On tape) Dictation.

Answers

Drill 1.

	ع	غ	خ	ق
. 1				XX
. 2	XX			
. 3		XX		
. 4	XX			
. 5		XX		
. 6	XX			
. 7				XX
. 8			XX	
. 9	XX			
.10		XX		

Drill 2.

Check tape

Drill 3.

.1 عَلي فِيْ رَغْدان

.2 سعيدٌ رَجُلٌ غَنِيّ

.3 بَلَّغهُ خَبَرًا غَرِيبًا

Arabic proverbs

1.	No pains, no gains.	1 . لا راحةَ دونَ تَعَبٍ .
2.	He who knows his God knows himself.	2 . مَنْ عَرَفَ رَبَّهُ عَرَفَ نَفْسَهُ .
3.	An apology worse than a crime.	3 . عُذْرٌ أَقْبَحُ مِنْ ذَنْبٍ .
4.	He who taught me one letter, I am his slave.	4 . مَنْ عَلَّمَني حَرْفًا صِرْتُ لَهُ عَبْدًا .
5.	Don't be too soft lest you be squeezed, nor too dry lest you break.	5 . لا تَكُنْ رَطْبًا فَتُعْصَرَ وَلا يابِسًا فَتُكْسَرَ .

Vocabulary

راحَةٌ	rest
دونَ	without
تَعَبٌ	tiredness, fatigue
عَرَفَ	he knew
رَبٌّ	lord
رَبُّهُ	his God
نَفْسٌ	self
نَفْسَهُ	hemself
عُذْرٌ	apology
أَقْبَحُ مِنْ	uglier than
ذَنْبٌ	crime, offense
عَلَّمَ	he taught
عَلَّمَني	he taught me
حَرْفًا	a letter
صِرْتُ	I became
لَهُ	to him, for him
عَبْدًا	slave
لا تَكُنْ	don't be
رَطْبًا	wet
فَتُعْصَرَ	and then you will be squeezed
يابِسًا	dry
فَتُكْسَرَ	and then you will be broken

Unit 14

The symbol ء ?
The symbol ٓ ?aa
The symbol ا aa

1. The symbol ء ?

A. Pronunciation

The symbol ء is called hamza in Arabic; it represents the consonant glottal stop, whose phonetic symbol is ?, for example راء raa? "(the letter) ر ". Glottal stop is produced by stopping the passage of air through the windpipe momentarily and then releasing it with force. If you take a deep breath, hold it a moment, and then release it, you should hear an audible "explosion" as the air bursts forth out of the windpipe. This is glottal stop.

Glottal stop is not an Enlgish consonant, although Americans often pronounce it under certain conditions. For example, say "oh-oh!" with a clear break between the two syllables; glottal stop is the "catch in the throat" that can be heard before the second "oh". We normally produce it when a clean break is made between vowels, especially for extra-precise enunciation, as in "re-entry" (as opposite to "re-entry" with no break between the e's). Compare also "an ice man, not a nice man." In some dialects of English (Brooklyn, Scotch, etc.) the consonant t is replaced by glottal stop ? between vowels , as in "a bo'lle of beer", "li'lle boy", etc.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Listen to hamza in the following words; you will hear first a word without hamza and then a similar word with hamza. b. Imitation.

Drill 2. (On tape) Indicate by checking the appropriate column whether each of the following words contains hamza.

No	Yes	
___	___	. 1
___	___	. 2
___	___	. 3
___	___	. 4
___	___	. 5
___	___	. 6
___	___	. 7
___	___	. 8

Hamza occurs also at the end of syllables and of words, as in the following drill. Since this is unnatural for speakers of English, you must make a special effort to produce it.

Drill 3. (On tape) a. Listening. b. Imitation.

Like other consonants, hamza can be pronounced doubled.

Drill 4. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation.

Finally, hamza appears at the beginning of words also.

Drill 5. (On tape) a. Listening, b. Imitation.

For the Arab, these words in Drill 5 begin with consonants, while the English speaker hears only the vowel without the glottal stop. In Arabic, no word or syllable begins with a vowel; a glottal stop always precedes the vowel, and is always so written.

Drill 6. (On tape) Perception test. Some of the following words contain hamza, some do not. Put an X in the "yes" column if there is hamza any place in the word.

Yes		Yes	
___	. 6	___	. 1
___	. 7	___	. 2
___	. 8	___	. 3
___	. 9	___	. 4
___	.10	___	. 5

Answers

Part B.

Drill 2.

No	Yes	
XX		. 1
	XX	. 2
	XX	. 3
XX		. 4
	XX	. 5
XX		. 6
	XX	. 7
	XX	. 8

Drill 6.

Yes	
XX	. 1
XX	. 2
XX	. 3
	. 4
XX	. 5
XX	. 6
	. 7
XX	. 8
XX	. 9
	.10

To non-native speakers of Arabic, ء ʔ (glottal stop) and ع ʕ (ʕayn) may sound somewhat similar. They are quite separate, of course, and distinguish words from each other, e.g., سَأَلَ saʔala 'he asked' and سَعَلَ saʕala 'he coughed'. Glottal stop ء is a stop, whereas ع is a continuant in most pronunciations of Arabic and can be prolonged indefinitely. The next drill contrasts ع and ء in the three positions.

Drill 7. (On tape) a. Listening ء and ع . b. Imitation.

B. Reading

Hamza is not one of the letters of the alphabet, but an auxiliary sign. As such it is normally written over or under a letter, called by the Arabs a "chair" or "seat"; it is also often written without a seat, or "aloof". There are three seats, ا , و and ي . Hamza may be written over or under ا , e.g., أ or إ ; over و , e.g., ؤ ; or over ي , in which case the two dots are not used, i.e., ئ or ئـ . There are specific rules that determine how to write hamza; for reading hamza, however, there is one simple rule: the seat, if any, is simply ignored in pronunciation, glottal stop alone being pronounced.

Drill 1. (On tape) Point to each of the following words as you hear it read on tape.

سَأَلَ سُؤَالٌ سُئِلَ رَئِيسٌ

رُؤَساءُ فِئَاتٌ شَيْءٌ مَأْمَنٌ

أَبِي أُبِيدَ إِبْتِداءٌ هَيْئَةٌ

Drill 2. Read:

أَبٌ باءٌ ذِئْبٌ ثائِرٌ

ضَوْءٌ بُؤْبُؤٌ إِناءٌ أُنْظُرْ

فُؤادٌ بِئْرٌ سُؤْدُدٌ مِئاتٌ

C. Writing

Hamza is not a full-fledged letter, but is written for the most part over or under a seat, and is also written aloof.

Drill 1. Practice writing it aloof below.

ء ء ء ء ء ء ء

Drill 2. Practice writing hamza aloof in the following words.

ماءٌ سوءٌ جزءٌ باءاتٌ مروءةٌ

Drill 3. (On tape) Dictation: hamza written aloof.

Hamza is usually written with a seat. The following drills practice it in various positions and with the various seats. Drills 4 and 5 practice it in word-initial position, in which case the seat is exclusively ا . If the vowel is kasra ِ , it is written under ا , thus إِ ʔi ; otherwise it is written over ا : ʔa or أُ ʔu.

Drill 4. Pronounce each of the following words as you write them paying particular attention to the placement of word-initial hamza.

أبٌ أدبٌ أُمٌّ أُكْتُبْ إِناءٌ

Drill 5. (On tape) Dictation.

Now hamza in word-final position.

Drill 6. Sound out each of the following words as you write them, paying particular attention to the placement of word-final hamza.

ماءٌ سوءٌ رُزْءٌ قَرَأَ بُؤْبُؤٌ قارِئٌ

Drill 7. (On tape) Dictation.

Finally, hamza in word-medial position. Here again all three seats are used.

Drill 8. Practice the following, sounding out each word as you write it.

زائِرٌ قائِدٌ ذائِبٌ قَسائِيٌّ هَوائِيٌّ

Drill 9. Practice the following as in previous drills.

بُؤْسٌ سُؤالٌ مُؤْتَمَرٌ مَسْؤُولٌ داوُودُ

Drill 10. Practice the following.

سَأَلَ رَأَتْ فَأْرٌ ثَأْرٌ بَدَأَتْ

Part C.

Drill 3.

1. فاءَ
2. هاءاتُ
3. صُاء
4. مُروءانَ
5. رُزْء
6. مَوْبوءَة

Answers
Drill 5.

1. أَنْتَ
2. إِذا
3. إِزار
4. أُبيدَ
5. أَحْمَر
6. أُحْضِر

Drill 7.

1. نَبَأ
2. مَلأ
3. دافِئ
4. قَيْء
5. تَواضُؤ
6. هانِئ
7. مَجِيء

Drill 11. Read aloud and then copy the following words.

ثَأْرٌ	ثائِرٌ	رَئِيسٌ	لُؤَيٌّ
دائِمٌ	وَأَدَ	تَأْلِيفٌ	مُؤَلِّفٌ

The preceding drills have practiced the writing of hamza in various positions. It is possible to give rules for the writing of hamza, and useful for dictation, reading unvoweled texts, etc. For those interested, those rules are given here; you will not be held responsible for them.

1. Hamza is written aloof:

a. After ا aa , e.g., ماءٌ

إِجْراءاتٌ ، إِجراءٌ ، مَساءٌ

Note: when hamza follows ʔalif, it does not take another ʔalif with nunation, thus: مَساءً .

b. after و uu and و w, e.g., سوءٌ

مَوْءُودَةٌ ، ضَوْءٌ ، مُروءَةٌ ، يَسوءونَ

c. at the end of a word after consonants or long vowels, e.g., ماءٌ شَيْءٌ عِبْءٌ
جُزْءٌ بَطِيءٌ سوءٌ

Hamza is written with a seat in all other instances. The rules are different for word-initial position, word-medial position and word-final position.

2. Hamza in word-initial position. If hamza is followed by kasra ِ i, it is written under ʔalif, thus: إ as in إِنَّ . Otherwise hamza is written over أ , e.g. أَبٌ 'father' أُمَّةٌ 'nation'.

3. Hamza in word-final position. Hamza is written over a seat homogeneous with the preceding short vowel, e.g., مَبْدَأٌ 'principle'; شاطِئٌ 'coast'; لُؤْلُؤٌ 'pearls'.

4. Hamza in word-medial position. The seat is chosen according to the adjacent vowels, and according to this priority: i-u-a. That is, if hamza is adjacent to kasra on either side, the seat is ي , e.g., رِئاسَةٌ 'presidency', زائِرٌ 'visitor'.

If there is no kasra but there is a damma, the seat is و e.g. سُؤالٌ 'question' داوُدُ 'Daud, David'.

If there is neither kasra nor damma, the seat is ا , e.g. سَأَلَ 'he asked', رَأْسٌ 'head', مَسْأَلَةٌ 'question, problem.'

2. The sign ~ madda ʔaa

A. Pronunciation.

Madda ~ is a special sign, always written over ا as a seat, thus: آ ; it has the value ʔaa. It automatically replaces أا except after another ا . Thus قُرْأانٌ becomes قُرْآنٌ 'Koran'; بَدَأا becomes بَدَآ 'they began' and أأكُلُ is written آكُلُ 'I eat'. However, in باءاتٌ ء is aloof because it follows ا aa.

B. Reading

Drill 1. (On tape) Listen to the following words as they are read on tape.

آبٌ   آثارٌ   آدابٌ   آمين   قُرآنٌ   ألآنَ

Drill 2. Read:

آبٌ   آنَ   آدَمُ   آراءٌ   آمَنَ

مَآبٌ   مَآذِنُ   ألآنَ   قُرْآنٌ   مِرآةٌ

C. Writing

The sign ~ madda is written above ا proceding from right to left as shown above.

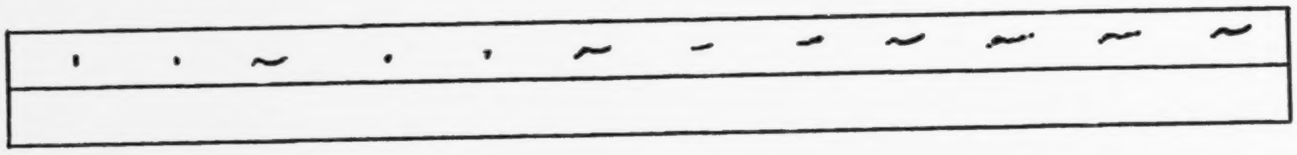
Answers

Part B.

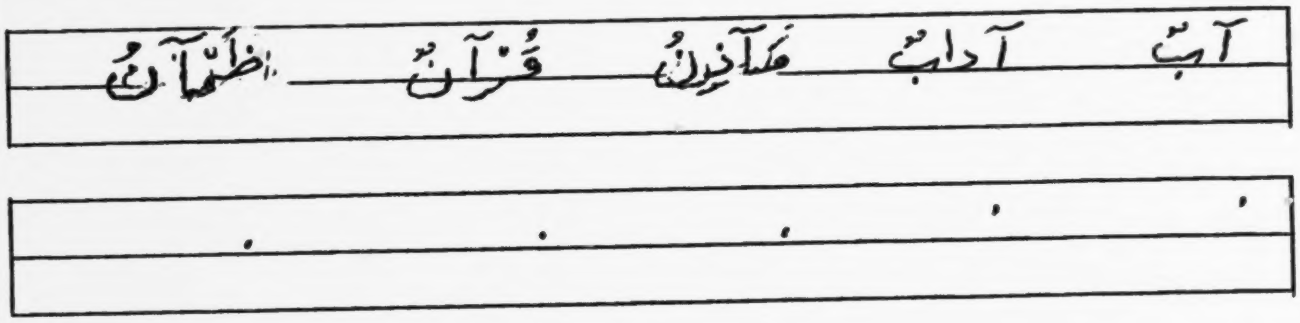
Drill 1.
Check tape

Drill 2.
Check tape

Drill 1. Practice the model below.



Drill 2. Pronounce each of the following words as you write them.



Drill 3. (On tape) Dictation.

3.ٰ ʔalif qaṣīra

In a limited number of words ʔalif is wirtten in miniature form over a consonant letter, for example هٰذا haaðaa 'this'. This form of ʔalif , called ʔalif qaṣīra 'short alif' in Arabic and often referred to in English as "dagger alif", is only found in the following common words:

هٰذا	'this' (masc.)
هٰذِهِ	'this' (fem.)
هٰؤُلاءِ	'these'
هٰكَذا	'thus'
ذٰلِكَ	'that' (masc.)
كَذٰلِكَ	'thus'
لٰكِنْ	but, however
أَللّٰهُ	'God'
إِلٰهٌ	'god'

Drill 1. Read the following:

هٰكَذا ذٰلِكَ أَللّٰهُ لٰكِنْ

هٰذا هٰؤُلاءِ كَذٰلِكَ إِلٰهٌ

Answers

Drill 1.
Check tape

4. Review Drills

Drill 1. Read:

قَرَأَ مُؤْتَمَرٌ مَآذِنُ فُؤادٌ أُكْتُبْ

إيرانُ إِسْمِي أَكَلَ داوُدُ تَلأْلأَتْ

قَرَأَ فُؤادٌ إِسْمِي داوُدُ

أَكَلَتْ آمِنَةُ أُكْتُبْ ما أَكْتُبُهُ أَنا

تَلأْلأَتْ مَآذِنُ إيرانَ

Drill 2. (On tape) Dictation.

For memorization.

1. Amina: Hello, sir.	1. آمِنَةُ : مَرْحَبًا يا سَيِّدُ .
2. George: Hello, young lady.	2. جورجُ : مَرْحَبًا يا آنِسَةُ .
3. Amina: Where are you from?	3. آمِنَةُ : مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ ؟
4. George: I am from America.	4. جورجُ : أَنا مِنْ أَمْرِيكا .
5. Amina: Where do you live?	5. آمِنَةُ : أَيْنَ تَسْكُنُ ؟
6. George: I live in Ann Arbor.	6. جورجُ : أَسْكُنُ في "آن آرْبَر" .
7. Amina: Are you married?	7. آمِنَةُ : هَلْ أَنْتَ مُتَزَوِّجٌ ؟
8. George: No. I am a bachelor.	8. جورجُ : لا . أَنا أَعْزَبُ .
9. Amina: What do you do?	9. آمِنَةُ : ماذا تَعْمَلُ ؟
10. George: I study at the University of Michigan.	10. جورجُ : أَدْرُسُ في جامِعَةِ "مِشيغان" .
Arabic Proverbs	
11. One man's meat is another man's poison.	11. مَصائِبُ قَوْمٍ عِنْدَ قَوْمٍ فَوائِدُ .
12. Beware the man who has received charity from you.	12. إِتَّقِ شَرَّ مَنْ أَحْسَنْتَ إِلَيْهِ .

Answers

Review Drill

Drill 1.
Check tape

Drill 2.

1. جاءَ
2. نَبَأٌ
3. شُؤْمٌ
4. سائِدٌ
5. أُمَمٌ
6. تَرَأَّسَ
7. آسْيا
8. قِراءات
9. تَآلَفَ
10. رَئِيف
11. أُسْتاذ

Vocabulary

آمِنَةُ	Amina (girl's name)
سَيِّدٌ	Mr.
جورجُ	George
آنِسَةٌ	miss; young lady
أَيْنَ ؟	where?
أَنْتَ	you (speaking to a male)
أَنا	I
أَمْريكا	America
تَسْكُنُ	you live (speaking to a male)
أَسْكُنُ	I live
آن آرْبَر	Ann Arbor
هَلْ	(interrogative participle: converts a statement into a question)
مُتَزَوِّجٌ	married
أَعْزَبُ	bachelor, single
ماذا	what?
تَعْمَلُ	you do, work (speaking to a male)
أَدْرُسُ	I study
جامِعَةٌ	University
مِشيغان	Michigan
مَصائِبُ	disasters
قَوْمٌ	people; tribe
عِنْدَ	in the opinion of; among
فَوائِدُ	profits, benefits, gains
إِتَّقِ	beware! (spoken to a male)
شَرَّهُ	evil
مَنْ	he who, him who
أَحْسَنْتَ	you gave charity (speaking to a male)
إِلَيْهِ	to him.

Unit 15

The sign ـــ waṣla
The definite article أَل
Alif maqṣuura: ى

1. waṣla

No utterance in Arabic can begin with a cluster of two consonants. If, however, the first word of an utterance is one that does begin with two consonants, such as the imperative forms of certain verbs, then a "helping vowel" preceded by glottal stop is pronounced as part of that word. For example,

-šrab qahwatan 'Drink some coffee!'

is pronounced:

إِشْرَبْ قَهْوَةً ʔišrab qahwatan 'Drink some coffee!'

(The hyphen on -šrab indicates that this word needs a helping vowel to make it pronounceable.) Another illustration, using the imperative form of the verb ذَهَبَ ðahaba "to go."

إِذْهَبْ مَعَ سَلِيمٍ ʔiðhab maʕa saliimin 'Go with Salim.'

If a word beginning with two consonants follows another word or a prefix, then the final vowel of that word or prefix serves the function of a helping vowel. Thus, after the prefix وَ wa- 'and' we get wašrab 'and drink!', as in:

xuð wašrab 'Take and drink!'

Alif is still used to spell this word, but hamza is now replaced by the symbol وَصْلَة waṣla:

خُذْ وَٱشْرَبْ xuð wašrab 'Take and drink!'

Waṣla signifies (1) that the alif over which it is written has no pronunciation value and (2) that the final vowel of the preceding word is pronounced with the first consonant following it. Note that words beginning with two consonants are always written with ʔalif and a helping vowel.

Drill 1. (On tape) a. Read the following to yourself as you hear them read on tape; pay attention to the hamza-wasla oppositions. Note that wasla indicates that the two words are pronounced as one, with no break between them.

أُكْتُبْ	'Write'
تَعَلَّمْ وَٱكْتُبْ	'Learn and write'
إِلْبِسْ	'Dress.'
قُمْ وَٱلْبِسْ	'Wake up and dress!'
إِسْمُكَ	'your name'
ما ٱسْمُكَ ؟	'Whats your name?'
إِسْمُهُ	'his name'
ما ٱسْمُهُ ؟	'What is his name?'
إِشْرَبْ وَكُلْ	'Drink and eat.'
كُلْ وَٱشْرَبْ	'Eat and drink.'
إِفْتَحْ وَسَكِّرْ	'Open and close!'
سَكِّرْ وَٱفْتَحْ	'Close and open!'
إِفْتَحْها وَسَكِّرْها	'Open them and close them!'
سَكِّرْها وَٱفْتَحْها	'Close it and open it!'

b. Read the pairs in a. above.

If a word beginning in two consonants follows a word ending in a consonant, that consonant receives a helping vowel, in most cases, i; the following examples contains مَنْ 'who?':

مَنِ ٱجْتَمَعَ مَعَ سَليم؟ manijtamaʕa maʕa saliim? 'Who met with Salim?'

Note that kasra has replaced sukuun on مَنْ .

مَنِ ٱنْصَرَفَ ؟ maninṣarafa? 'Who left?'

مَنِ ٱسْتَلَمَ رِسالَتي ؟ manistalama risaalatii? 'Who received my letter?'

Drill 2. Read the following pairs of sentences, paying particular attention to the liaison of مَنْ 'who?' and the following wasla:

إِذْهَبْ مَعَ سَلِيمٍ	'Go with Salim!'
مَنِ ٱجْتَمَعَ مَعَ سَلِيمٍ؟	'Who met with Salim?'
إِجْلِسْ وَٱسْتَرِحْ	'Sit and relax'
مَنِ ٱنْصَرَفَ؟	'Who went away?'
مَنِ ٱبْتَاعَ بَيْتًا ؟	'Who bought a house?'
مَنِ ٱسْتَقَالَ؟	'Who resigned?'

A word-initial hamza that is prefixed with a helping vowel is called هَمْزَةُ ٱلْوَصْلِ , 'the hamza of connection'.

2. The definite article أل

A. Pronunciation

The Arabic definite article أل (called in Arabic أَدَاةُ ٱلتَّعْرِيفِ) is prefixed to a noun or adjective, e.g.

بَلَدٌ	'a country'	--	أَلْبَلَدُ	'the country'
كَبِيرٌ	'big'	--	أَلْكَبِيرُ	'the big one'

The article is pronounced ʔal- when prefixed to a word beginning with one of the following consonants:

ب ج ح خ ع غ ف ق ك م ه و ي

These letters are referred to collectively as حُرُوفٌ قَمَرِيَّةٌ 'moon letters', the Arabic word for "moon", arbitrarily being chosen for this since it begins with one of these letters.

Drill 1. On tape. a. Point to each of the following pairs of words as they are read.

أَلأُسْتَاذُ	'the professor'	أُسْتَاذٌ	'professor' ←
أَلْبَلَدُ	'the country'	بَلَدٌ	'country'
أَلجامِعَةُ	'the university'	جامِعَةٌ	'university'
أَلْحَرْبُ	'the war'	حَرْبٌ	'war'
أَلْخَيْرُ	'the good'	خَيْرٌ	'good'
أَلْعَاصِمَةُ	'the capital'	عاصِمَةٌ	'capital'

Answers

Drill 2.

Check tape

أَلْغُرْفَةُ	'the room'	غُرْفَةٌ	'room'
أَلْفِنْجانُ	'the cup'	فِنْجانٌ	'cup'
أَلْقَهْوَةُ	'the coffee'	قَهْوَةٌ	'coffee'
أَلْكِتابُ	'the book'	كِتابٌ	'book'
أَلْمَدِينَةُ	'the city'	مَدِينَةٌ	'city'
أَلْهَدِيَّةُ	'the gift'	هَدِيَّةٌ	'gift'
أَلْوِزارَةُ	'the ministry'	وِزارَةٌ	'ministry'
أَلْيَوْمُ	'the day'	يَوْمٌ	'day'

b. You will now be read the first item of each of the pairs that you have just heard. Listen carefully to each one, then repeat it with the definite article.

The remaining consonants are, logically enought, referred to as أَلْحُروفُ أَلشَّمْسِيَّةُ 'the sun letters', the Arabic word for "sun" beginning with š (sh as in "shine"): شَمْسٌ . Prefixed to a sun letter, the ل of the article is pronounced not as l but indicates doubling of the following consonant, e.g.,

طالِبٌ	'student'	(ṭaalibun)
أَلطّالِبُ	'the student'	(ʔaṭṭaalibu)

Prefixed to a sun letter, the ل of the article loses its ° while the following consonant is written with ّ to reflect actual pronunciation.

Note that the sun letters are pronounced more or less in the same place of articulation as ل :

ت ث د ذ ر ز س ش ص ض ط ظ ل ن

In terms of pronunciation, the ل of the definite article is assimilated to (pronounced like) a following consonant if that consonant is pronounced at the same point in the mouth as ل . The moon letters ج and ي are exceptions to this rule.

Drill 2. (On tape) a. Point to each of the following pairs of words as they are read to you on tape.

تِلْميذٌ — أَلتِّلْميذُ	'student'
ثاني — أَلثّاني	'a second one'
دَرْسٌ — أَلدَّرْسُ	'lesson'
ذَهَبٌ — أَلذَّهَبُ	'gold'
رابِعٌ — أَلرّابِعُ	'fourth'
زِيارَةٌ — أَلزِّيارَةُ	'visit'

سَاعَةٌ — أَلسَّاعَةُ	'hour'
شَهْرٌ — أَلشَّهْرُ	'month'
صَبَاحٌ — أَلصَّبَاحُ	;morning'
ضَمَّةٌ — أَلضَّمَّةُ	'ḍamma'
طَرِيقٌ — أَلطَّرِيقُ	'way'
ظُهْرٌ — أَلظُّهْرُ	'hoon'
لُغَةٌ — أَللُّغَةُ	'language'
نَهْرٌ — أَلنَّهْرُ	'river'

b. Repeat after the tape, prefixing the definite article to each item. Remember to pronounce the first consonant of each word doubled.

Drill 3. (On tape) Identification. Place a check mark in the proper column.

	قَمَرِيَّة	شَمْسِيَّة
. 1		
. 2		
. 3		
. 4		
. 5		
. 6		
. 7		
. 8		
. 9		
.10		

Note that a word with the definite article cannot receive nunation.

The hamza of the definite article أَل is hamzatu-l waṣli, and the vowel َ a is a helping vowel, as explained earlier in section 1 of this unit. Thus, whenever the article does not occur initiallly in an utterance, it is pronounced ل l.

Drill 4. (On tape) Listening.

أَلدَّرْسُ	'the lesson'
أَلدَّرْسُ اَلْأَوَّلُ	'the first lesson'
أَلثَّانِى	'the second one'
أَلدَّرْسُ اَلثَّانِي	'the second lesson'

Answers

Drill 3.

		. 1
		. 2
		. 3
		. 4
		. 5
		. 6
		. 7
		. 8
		. 9
		.10

أَلثَّالِثُ	'the third one'
أَلدَّرْسُ ٱلثَّالِثُ	'the third lesson'
أَلرَّابِعُ	'the forth one'
أَلدَّرْسُ ٱلرَّابِعُ	'the fourth lesson'

b. Imitation

B. Reading

Drill 1. Read the following words which start with moon letters.

الأُدَبُ	الحالُ	المُؤْتَمَرُ	البِنْتُ
المَتْحَفُ	الجَبَلُ	الخُبْزُ	العَروسُ
الغَرْبُ	الفَتاةُ	القُرآنُ	الكُرْسِيُّ
المَلِكُ	الهَرَمُ	الوَرَقَةُ	اليونانُ

Drill 2. Read the following words which start with sun letters.

التّارِيخُ	الثَّقافَةُ	الدَّبْكَةُ	الرَّئيسُ	الزَّواجُ	السَّفَرُ
الشّابُّ	الصَّباحُ	الطَّبيبُ	النَّصُّ	الظَّلامُ	

Drill 3. Read:

الأَوَّلُ	الثّانى	الثّالِثُ	الرّابِعُ	الخامِسُ	السّادِسُ	السّابِعُ
الثّامِنُ	التّاسِعُ	العاشِرُ	الأَحَدُ	الإِثْنَينُ	الثُّلاثاءُ	الأَرْبِعاءُ
الخَميسُ	الجُمُعَةُ	السَّبْتُ	الشِّتاءُ	الرَّبيعُ	الخَريفُ	الصَّيفُ
الأُرْدُنُّ	العِراقُ	الكُوَيتُ	السّودانُ			

C. Writing

Practice the following, sounding out each word as you write it.

الأَحَدُ الإِثْنَيْنُ الثُّلاثاءُ الأَرْبِعاءُ الخَميسُ

Answers

Drill 1.
Check tape

Drill 2.
Check tape

Drill 3.
Check tape

3. ى ʔalif maqsuura

A. Pronunciation

The Arabic writing system has two ʔalif's: one we saw in Unit 1, namely ا ; the second is ى , called أَلِف مَقْصورة ʔalif maqṣuura "shortened ʔalif". It it highly specialized: it can only be the last letter of the word, and can only have the value aa, e.g., بَكى bakaa 'he wept'. It can receive nunation, e.g., صَدىً ṣadan 'echo' The following words are pronounced the same:

عَلا	'it arose'
عَلى	'on'

The choice of ʔalif at the end of the word is determined by the grammar, or must be learned for each word. In general, ا is more common than ى , so you will be well advised always to use ا for final ʔalif unless you know that the word in question requires ى .

B. Reading

The ى ʔalif maqṣuura is exactly like ي but without the two dots. As mentioned earlier, it is pronounced aa.

ى: لَدى	Independent

Drill 1. Read:

لَدى يَرى دُرى جَرى نَجوى

سَرى سِوَى فَدى قُرىً

Drill 2. ى occurs only at the end of the word. Thus, it has only two shapes: independent and final joined. Look at the final joined shape in the box above, then read the following.

ـى ; عَلى	Final joined

عَلى مَتى بَكى لَيْلى

ثَنى مَعْنى قَضى مُسْتَشْفى

When ى is followed by a suffix, i.e., when it is not word final, it becomes a regular ا ʔalif e.g. بَنى 'he built' but بَناهُ 'he built it'.

Answers

Drill 1.
Check tape

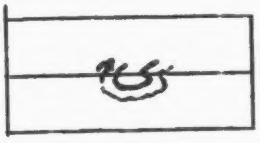
Drill 2.
Check tape

Drill 3. Read the following in pairs.

بَنى — بَناهُ
دَعا — دَعاني
بكى — بَكاهُمْ
نَجْوى — نَجْوانا
مَثْنىً — مَثْناهُ
لَيْلى — لَيلاهُ
يَرى — يراكُما
مُسْتَشفىً — مُسْتَشفاها

C. Writing

ى is written like ي but without the two dots.



Drill 1. Trace and copy the following:

جَرَى يَرَى لَدَى عَلَى بَكَى مَغْنًى

The model on the right shows you how ى is written ا when it receives a suffix.

بَنَى ــ بَنَاهُ

Drill 2. Trace over the items given, then rewrite each one adding the suffix ه to it. Follow the example given.

بَنَى ــ بَنَاهُ ، قَضَى ــ ، سَلْوَى ــ

صِقْلَى ــ ، بَكَى ــ ، مُصْطَفَى ــ

Answers

Drill 3.
Check tape

4. **Review Drills**

Drill 1. Read:

صَباحَ ٱلْخَيْرِ   كَيْفَ ٱلْحالُ؟   أَلْحَمْدُ لِلّٰهِ
عَلى ٱلطّاوِلَةِ   مَنْ أَنْتَ ؟   أَلسَّيِّدُ نَجيبٌ
سافَرَ إِلى بَيْروتَ   مَتى تَذْهَبُ إِلى ٱلصَّفِّ؟   ما مَعْنى ٱلْجُمْلَةِ ؟

Drill 2. (On tape) Dictation.

For memorization:

1. Ruth : Good morning.	1 . روثُ؛ صَباحَ الخَيْرِ .
2. Sami: Good morning.	٢. سامي؛ صَباحَ الخَيْرِ .
3. Ruth: How are you?	٣. روثُ؛ كَيفَ الحالُ؟
4. Sami: Fine, thanks.	٤. سامي؛ بِخَيْرٍ شُكْراً .
5. Ruth: What is your name?	٥. روثُ؛ ما ٱسْمُكَ ؟
6. Sami: My name is Sami.	٦. سامي؛ إِسمي سامي . وَأَنْتِ ما ٱسْمُكِ؟
What is your name?	٧.
7. Ruth: My name is Ruth.	٧. روثُ؛ إِسْمي روثُ .
8. Sami: Where are you from?	٨. سامي؛ مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتِ؟
9. Ruth: I am from France.	٩. روثُ؛ أَنا مِنْ فَرَنسا.
10. Sami: Thanks.	١٠. سامي؛ شُكْراً .
11. Ruth: You are welcome.	١١. روثُ؛ عَفْواً .
Arabic proverbs	
12. A friend in need is a friend indeed.	١٢. الصَّديقُ عِنْدَ الضّيقِ .
13. Don't postpone today's work until tommorrow.	١٣. لا تُؤَجِّلْ عَمَلَ الْيَوْمِ إِلى ٱلْغَدِ .
14. Repetition makes perfect.	١٤. التِّكْرارُ يُعَلِّمُ الحِمارَ .
15. Birds of a feather flock together.	١٥. إِنَّ الطُّيورَ على أَشْكالِها تَقَعُ
16. Pardon behooves the mighty.	١٦. أَلعَفْوُ عِنْدَ المَقْدِرَةِ .

Vocabulary

روث	Ruth
صَباحٌ	morning
أَلخَيْرُ	good (noun)
صَباحَ الخَيْرِ	good morning
أَلْحالُ	the condition
كَيْفَ ٱلْحالُ ؟	How are you?
ما	what?
إِسْمٌ	name
إِسْمُكَ	your name (speaking to a male)
إِسْمِي	my name
سامِي	Sami (boy's name)
وَأَنْتِ	and you (feminine)
إِسْمُكِ	your name (speaking to a female)
أَنتِ	you (feminine)
فَرَنْسا	France
عَفْواً	welcome (in response to شُكْراً)
أَلصَّديقُ	the friend
أَلضِّيقُ	the trouble
تُؤَجِّلُ	you postpone
عَمَلٌ	work, job
أَليَوْمَ	today
إِلى	until
أَلغَدُ	the morrow
أَلتِّكرارُ	the repetition
يُعَلِّمُ	it teaches
أَلحِمارُ	the donkey
إِنَّ	(intensifying particle found at beginning of a sentence)
أَلطُّيورُ	the birds
عَلى	on
أَشْكالِها	its kind
تَقَعُ	it falls
أَلعَفْوُ	pardon, forgiveness
عِنْدَ	with, belonging to
أَلمَقْدِرَةُ	power, mighty

Dialogues and reading passages for memorization

Numerals 1-20

Days of the week

Months of the year

1. Dialogues and reading passages for memorization.

Salim:	Good morning.
Maryam:	Good morning
Salim:	What is your name?
Maryam:	My name is Maryam. And what is your name?
Salim:	My name is Salim.
Maryam:	Where are you from?
Salim:	From Lebanon.
Maryam:	Thanks.
Salim:	You're welcome.

١ . سَليم : صَباحُ الْخَيْرِ .
مَرْيَم : صَباحَ الْخَيْرِ .
سَليم : ما اسْمُكِ ؟
مَرْيَم : اسمي مَرْيَم .
وَأَنْتَ ما اسْمُكَ ؟
سَليم : اسمي سَليم .
مَرْيَم : مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ ؟
سَليم : مِنْ لُبْنانَ .
مَرْيَم : شُكْراً .
سَليم : عَفْواً .

The above dialog is fully "voweled"--that is, the auxiliary signs for short vowels, *shadda*, etc. are included with the letters. Most Arabic publications, however, are "unvoweled"--written without any of the auxiliary signs. Thus:

voweled	*unvoweled*	*pronunciation*	*meaning*
أَنْتَ	انت	anta	'you'

This assumes, of course, that the reader already knows Arabic, and that whatever ambiguities result can be resolved from the context. It is made possible by the fact that all Arabic syllables begin with consonants, so providing a substantial skeleton for each word; thus, *ṣbaaḥ* must be *ṣabaaḥun* 'morning', and *mrym* is *maryamu* 'Miriam'. Such forms as *ṣibaaḥun*, *ṣubaaḥun*, *muryum*, etc., simply do ~~not exist~~.

As a rule, only the Koran, the Bible and elementary school books are fully voweled. Most printed and all handwritten Arabic is normally unvoweled. The dialog above is repeated below unvoweled, in printed and handwritten styles. If you memorized the dialog and so are familiar with the words and phrases, you should be able to read these unvoweled versions with ease.

سليم: صبـاح الخيـر .
مريم: صبـاح الخيـر .
سليم: مـا اسمـك ؟
مريم: اسمـي مريـم .
وانـت مـا اسمـك ؟
سليم: اسمـي سـليـم .
مريم: مـن ايـن انت ؟
سليم: من لبنـان .
مريم: شـكرا .
سليم: عفـوا .

سليم: صباح الخير .
مريم: صباح الخير .
سليم: ما اسمك ؟
مريم: اسمي مريم .
وانت ما اسمك ؟
سليم: اسمي سليم .
مريم: من اين انت ؟
سليم: من لبنان .
مريم: شكرا .
سليم: عفوا .

In printed Arabic much use is made of a "word stretcher", a bar that may be added between letters to make words longer in order to fill up space, make straighter margins, etc. To illustrate this, the proverb التـكرار يعـلم الحمـار 'Constant repetition will teach (even) a donkey' is retyped below in varying lengths; they all retain, of course, the same pronunciation and meaning.

التكرار يعلم الحمـــــــار
التـــكرار يعلـــم الجمـــار
التـــكرار يـــعلم الحـــمار

b. Ruth: Hello, (Mr.) Farid.
Farid: Hello, (Miss) Ruth.
Ruth: Where are you from:
Farid: From Iraq.
Ruth: Is Iraq in the Middle East?
Farid: Yes.
Ruth: What's the capital of Iraq?
Farid: The city of Baghdad.
Ruth: Thanks.
Farid: Not at all.

ب . روث : مَرْحَباً يا سَيِّدُ فَريد .
فَريد : مَرْحَباً يا آنِسَةُ روث .
روث : مِنْ أَيْنَ أَنْتَ ؟
فَريد : مِنَ الْعِراقِ .
روث : هَلِ الْعِراقُ في الشَّرْقِ الأَوْسَطِ ؟
فَريد : نَعَمْ .
روث : ما عاصِمَةُ الْعِراقِ ؟
فريد : مَدينَةُ بَغْدادَ .
روث : شُكْراً .
فريد : عَفْواً .

روث : مرحبا يا سيد فريد .
فريد : مرحبا يا انسة روث .
روث : من اين انت ؟
فريد : من العراق .
روث : هل العراق في الشرق الاوسط ؟
فريد : نعم .
روث : ما عاصمة العراق ؟
فريد : مدينة بغداد
روث : شكرا .
فريد : عفوا .

روث: مرحبا يا سيد فريد .
فريد: مرحبا يا آنسة روث .
روث: من اين انت ؟
فريد: من العراق .
روث: هل العراق في الشرق الاوسط ؟
فريد: نعم .
روث: ما عاصمة العراق ؟
فريد: مدينة بغداد .
روث: شكرا .
فريد: عفوا .

c. Jamila: Good afternoon.
George: Good afternoon.
Jamila: What are you studying at the university?
George: Middle Eastern history.
Jamila: Do you know Arabic?
George: Yes.
Jamila: Where did you study Arabic?
George: At the American University of Beirut (AUB)
Jamila: Goodbye.
George: Goodbye.

ج . جَميلَة : مَساءَ الْخَيْرِ .
جورج : مَساءَ الْخَيْرِ .
جَميلَة : ماذا تَدْرُسُ في الْجامِعَةِ ؟
جورج : تاريخَ الشَّرْقِ الأَوْسَطِ .
جَميلَة : أَتَعْرِفُ اللُّغَةَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ ؟
جورج : نَعَمْ .
جَميلَة : أَيْنَ دَرَسْتَ الْعَرَبِيَّةَ ؟
جورج : في الْجامِعَةِ الأَميرْكِيَّةِ في بَيْروتَ .
جَميلَة : إِلى اللِّقاءِ .
جورج : مَعَ السَّلامَةِ .

جميلة: مساء الخير
جورج: مساء الخير ·
جميلة: ماذا تدرس في الجامعة ؟
جورج: تاريخ الشرق الاوسط ·
جميلة: اتعرف اللغة العربية ؟
جورج: نعم ·
جميلة: اين درست العربية ؟
جورج: في الجامعة الاميركية في بيروت ·
جميلة: الى اللقاء ·
جورج: مع السلامة ·

جميلة : مساء الخير .
جورج : مساء الخير
جميلة : ماذا تدرس في الجامعة ؟
جورج : تاريخ الشرق الاوسط .
جميلة : اتعرف اللغة العربية ؟
جورج : نعم .
جميلة : اين درست العربية ؟
جورج : في الجامعة الأميركية في بيروت .
جميلة : الى اللقاء .
جورج : مع السلامة .

d. William: Where do you live, Najib?
Najib: In the city of Detroit.
William: On what street?
Najib? On Cass Street.
William: What's your telephone number?
Najib: 869-5741
William: Who lives with you?
Najib: An Arab friend from Syria.
William: Is he going to school or working?
Najib: He works at an Arab restaurant.

د · وِلْيَم : أَيْنَ تَسْكُنُ يا نَجيب ؟
نَجيب : في مَدينَةِ ديتْرويت ·
وِلْيَم : في أَيِّ شارِعٍ ؟
نَجيب : في شارِعِ "كاس" ·
وِلْيَم : ما رَقْمُ تِليفونِكَ ؟
نَجيب : ٥٧٤١ ـ ٨٦٩
وِلْيَم : مَنْ يَسْكُنُ مَعَكَ ؟
نَجيب : صَديقٌ عَرَبِيٌّ مِنْ سوريا ·
وِلْيَم : هَلْ يَدْرُسُ أَمْ يَعْمَلُ ؟
نَجيب : يَعْمَلُ في مَطْعَمٍ عَرَبِيٍّ ·

وليم : أين تسكن يا نجيب ؟
نجيب : في مدينة ديترويت .
وليم : في اي شارع ؟
نجيب : في شارع "كاس" .
وليم : ما رقم تليفونك ؟
نجيب : ٥٧٤١-٨٦٩
وليم : من يسكن معك ؟
نجيب : صديق عربي من سوريا .
وليم : هل يدرس ام يعمل ؟
نجيب : يعمل في مطعم عربي .

وليم: اين تسكن يا نجيب ؟
نجيب: في مدينة ديترويت ·
وليم: في اي شارع ؟
نجيب: في شارع كاس
وليم: ما رقم تليفونك ؟
نجيب: ٥٧٤١ ـ ٨٦٩
وليم: من يسكن معك ؟
نجيب: صديق عربي من سوريا ·
وليم: هل يدرس ام يعمل ؟
نجيب: يعمل في مطعم عربي ·

e. Linda: Are you married, Ahmad?	ه . لِندا : هَلْ أَنْتَ مُتَزَوِّجٌ يا أَحْمَد ؟
Ahmad: Yes.	أَحْمَد : نَعَمْ .
Linda: Is your wife American?	لِنْدا : هَلْ زَوْجَتُكَ أَمْرِيكِيَّةٌ ؟
Ahmad: No, she's an Arab from Jordan.	أَحْمَد : لا . هِيَ عَرَبِيَّةٌ مِنَ الأُرْدُنِّ .
Linda: Do you have any children?	لِنْدا : هَلْ عِنْدَكَ أَوْلادٌ ؟
Ahmad: Yes, I have a boy and a girl.	أَحْمَد : نَعَمْ . عِنْدي وَلَدٌ وَبِنْتٌ .
Linda: Does your wife know English?	لِنْدا : أَتَعْرِفُ زَوْجَتُكَ الانْكليزِيَّةَ ؟
Ahmad: Yes, she studied English (in the city of) Amman.	أَحْمَد : نَعَمْ . دَرَسَتِ الانْكليزِيَّةَ في مدينة عمان . مَدينَةِ عَمّانَ .
Linda: Thanks, Ahmad.	لندا : شُكْراً يا أَحْمَد .
Ahmad: You're welcome.	أحمد : عَفْواً .

لندا : هل انت متزوج يا احمد ؟
احمد : نعم
لندا : هل زوجتك امريكية ؟
احمد : لا . هي عربية من الاردن .
لندا : هل عندك اولاد ؟
احمد : نعم . عندي ولد وبنت .
لندا : اتعرف زوجتك الانكليزية ؟
احمد : نعم . درست الانكليزية في
مدينة عمان .
لندا : شكرا يا احمد .
احمد : عفوا .

لندا هل انت متزوج يا احمد ؟
احمد نعم .
لندا هل زوجتك امريكية؟
احمد لا . هي عربية من الاردن .
لندا هل عندك اولاد ؟
احمد نعم . عندي ولد وبنت .
لندا اتعرف زوجتك الانكليزية؟
احمد نعم . درست الانكليزية في
مدينة عمان .
لندا شكرا يا احمد .
احمد عفوا .

f. This dialogue has been left unvoweled; listen to the tape, and write in the voweling yourself.

Karima: When did you take your trip to New York?	كريمة: متى سافرت الى نيويورك ؟
Henry: A month ago.	هنري: قبل شهر .
Karima: Did you travel by plane?	كريمة: هل سافرت بالطائرة ؟
Henry: No. By car.	هنري: لا . بالسيارة .
Karima: Did you go to an Arab restaurant there?	كريمة: هل ذهبت الى مطعم عربي هناك ؟
Henry: Yes. I went with an Arab friend.	هنري: نعم . ذهبت مع صديق عربي .
Karima: What did you eat?	كريمة : ماذا اكلت ؟
Henry: Kubba and salad.	هنري: "كبة" مع سلطة .
Karima: Did you drink Arabic coffee?	كريمة : هل شربت قهوة عربية ؟
Henry: Yes.	هنري نعم .

كريمة : متى سافرت إلى نيويورك ؟
هنري : قبل شهر .
كريمة : هل سافرت بالطائرة ؟
هنري : لا . بالسيارة .
كريمة : هل ذهبت إلى مطعم عربي هناك
هنري : نعم . ذهبت مع صديق عربي .
كريمة : ماذا اكلت ؟
هنري : كبة مع سلطة .
كريمة : هل شربت قهوة عربية ؟
هنري : نعم .

ز . إسمي سَمير . أنا عَرَبِيٌّ مِنْ ليبِيا . أَدْرُسُ الْهَنْدَسَةَ في جامِعَةِ "كولومْبيا" في مَدينَةِ "نيويورك" .
أَسْكُنُ مَعَ صَديقٍ أَمْريكِيٍّ في شارِعِ "مُنْرو" . رَقْمُ شُقَّتي ٥١٦ وَرَقْمُ تَليفوني ٨٣٤٢ ـ ٩٤٦ .

g. My name is Samir. I am an Arab from Libya. I'm studying engineering at Columbia University in (the city of) New York. I live with an American friend on Munroe Street. My apartment number is 516 and my telephone number is 946-8342.

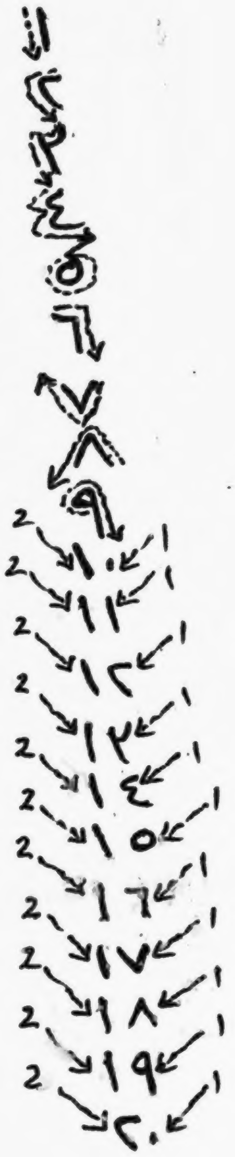
اسمي سمير . انا عربي من ليبيا . ادرس الهندسة في جامعة "كولومبيا"
في مدينة "نيويورك" . اسكن مع صديق أمريكي في شارع منرو . رقم شقتي
٥١٦ ورقم تليفوني ٨٢٤٢ ـ ٩٤٦

h. The important countries of the Arab world.	بُلْدانُ العالَمِ العَرَبِيِّ المُهِمَّةُ
The United Arab Republic; its capital is Cairo.	الْجُمْهورِيَّةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ الْمُتَّحِدَةُ ؛ وَعاصِمَتُها الْقاهِرَةُ .
The Lebanese Republic; its capital is Beirut.	الْجُمْهورِيَّةُ اللُّبْنانِيَّةُ ؛ وَعاصِمَتُها بَيْروتُ .
The Syrian Arab Republic; its capital is Damascus.	الْجُمْهورِيَّةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السّورِيَّةُ ؛ وَعاصِمَتُها دِمَشْقُ .
The Republic of Iraq; its capital is Baghdad.	الْجُمْهورِيَّةُ الْعِراقِيَّةُ ؛ وَعاصِمَتُها بَغْدادُ .
The Republic of Sudan; its capital is Khartoum.	الْجُمْهورِيَّةُ السّودانِيَّةُ ؛ وَعاصِمَتُها الْخَرْطومُ .
The Republic of Algeria; its capital is Algiers.	الْجُمْهورِيَّةُ الْجَزائِرِيَّةُ ؛ وَعاصِمَتُها الْجَزائِرُ .
The Republic of Tunisia; its capital is Tunis.	الْجُمْهورِيَّةُ التّونِسِيَّةُ ؛ وَعاصِمَتُها تونِسُ .
The Republic of Yemen its capital is San'a.	الْجُمْهورِيَّةُ الْيَمَنِيَّةُ ؛ وَعاصِمَتُها صَنْعاءُ .
The Saudi Arabian Kingdom; its capital is Al-Riyad.	الْمَمْلَكَةُ الْعَرَبِيَّةُ السَّعودِيَّةُ ؛ وَعاصِمَتُها الرِّياضُ .
The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan; its capital is Amman.	الْمَمْلَكَةُ الأُرْدُنِيَّةُ الْهاشِمِيَّةُ ؛ وَعاصِمَتُها عَمّانُ .
The Kingdom of Libya; its capitals are Benghazi and Tripoli.	الْمَمْلَكَةُ اللّيبِيَّةُ وَعاصِمَتاها بَنْغازي وَطَرابُلُسُ .
The Kingdom of Morocco; its capital is Rabat.	الْمَمْلَكَةُ الْمَغْرِبِيَّةُ ؛ وَعاصِمَتُها الرِّباطُ .
The emirate of Kuwait; its capital is Kuwait.	إِمارَةُ الْكُوَيْتِ ؛ وَعاصِمَتُها الْكُوَيْتُ .

بلدان العالم العربي المهمة

الجمهورية العربية المتحدة ؛ و عاصمتها القاهرة.
الجمهورية اللبنانية ؛ و عاصمتها بيروت.
الجمهورية العربية السورية ؛ و عاصمتها دمشق.
الجمهورية العراقية ؛ و عاصمتها بغداد.
الجمهورية السودانية ؛ و عاصمتها الخرطوم.
الجمهورية الجزائرية ؛ و عاصمتها الجزائر.
الجمهورية التونسية ؛ و عاصمتها تونس.
الجمهورية اليمنية ؛ و عاصمتها صنعاء.
المملكة العربية السعودية ؛ و عاصمتها الرياض.
المملكة الاردنية الهاشمية ؛ و عاصمتها عمان.
المملكة الليبية ؛ و عاصمتاها بنغازي و طرابلس.
المملكة المغربية ؛ و عاصمتها الرباط.
امارة الكويت ؛ و عاصمتها الكويت.

2. Numerals 1-20.



	English	Written	Printed
واحِدٌ	1	١	١
إِثْنانِ	2	٢	٢
ثَلاثَةٌ	3	٣	٣
أَرْبَعَةٌ	4	٤	٤
خَمْسَةٌ	5	٥	٥
سِتَّةٌ	6	٦	٦
سَبْعَةٌ	7	٧	٧
ثَمانِيَةٌ	8	٨	٨
تِسْعَةٌ	9	٩	٩
عَشَرَةٌ	10	١٠	١٠
أَحَدَ عَشَرَ	11	١١	١١
إِثْنا عَشَرَ	12	١٢	١٢
ثَلاثَةَ عَشَرَ	13	١٣	١٣
أَرْبَعَةَ عَشَرَ	14	١٤	١٤
خَمْسَةَ عَشَرَ	15	١٥	١٥
سِتَّةَ عَشَرَ	16	١٦	١٦
سَبْعَةَ عَشَرَ	17	١٧	١٧
ثَمانِيَةَ عَشَرَ	18	١٨	١٨
تِسْعَةَ عَشَرَ	19	١٩	١٩
عِشْرونَ	20	٢٠	٢٠
	1968	١٩٦٨	١٩٦٨*

3. Days of the week.

Sunday	أَلأَحَدُ
Monday	أَلأَثْنَيْنُ
Tuesday	أَلثُّلاثاءُ
Wednesday	أَلأَرْبِعاءُ
Thursday	أَلْخَمِيسُ
Friday	أَلْجُمْعَةُ
Saturday	أَلسَّبْتُ

*Note that compound numbers in Arabic go from left to right as in English. This number is read in Arabic as follows: أَلْفٌ و تِسْعُمِئَةٍ و ثَمانٍ و سِتّونَ

4. Months of the year.

January	كانونُ الثّاني
February	شُباطُ
March	آذارُ
April	نِيسانُ
May	أَيّارُ
June	حَزيرانُ
July	تَمّوزُ
August	آبُ
September	أَيْلولُ
October	تِشْرينُ الْأَوَّلُ
November	تِشْرينُ الثّاني
December	كانونُ الأَوَّلُ

5. The seasons.

Spring	الرَّبيعُ
Summer	الصَّيْفُ
Fall	الْخَريفُ
Winter	الشِّتاءُ